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## LITERATURE.

*Literary Studies.* By the late Walter Bagehot. With a Prefatory Memoir. Edited by Richard Holt Hutton. In Two Volumes. (Longmans.)

IN the brief but suggestive Memoir prefixed to his friend's works, Mr. Hutton makes the not unnatural, if, as he says, "somewhat unreasonable," complaint that the public men who bore tribute to Mr. Bagehot's memory on the occasion of his death should have referred only to one side of his richly-gifted nature. Sir Stafford Northcote spoke of his profound knowledge of finance, and Earl Granville spoke of the sagacity of his political counsels; but neither of them made any allusion to his possession of powers so rarely united with financial and political depth that they are popularly believed to be incompatible. We are apt to be sceptical of the existence of the Admirable Crichton order of mind, and are as unwilling to conceive that a sound political economist and far-seeing politician can be a keen wit and a subtle critic of works of the imagination as that a poet can be a shrewd man of business. It is a safe scepticism as a rule. Ambition after universal genius is not a thing to be encouraged. A political economist usually acts wisely both for himself and for the world if he accepts it as his mission to be dry. But Mr. Bagehot was so remarkable and so unforced an exception that his friends have reason to be aggrieved when they hear him spoken of in language which leaves it open to be supposed that he was a "dreary professor of a dismal science." The statesmen who made passing reference to Mr. Bagehot naturally bore testimony to his excellence in their own particular fields, but in all probability nine-tenths of their audience were not aware that they had not summed up his whole title to distinction. He was ticketed in their minds as an economist, and if they had found his name appended to brilliant essays on Sterne, Thackeray, Dickens, Wordsworth, Shelley, Cowper, Milton, and Shakespeare, they would probably never have imagined that it covered the same personal identity as that of the author of *Lombard Street*, *Physics* and *Politics*, and *The English Constitution*. It was not as if Mr. Bagehot had given no public proofs of his interest in pure literature, and capacity for dealing with it as a critic. The world is not bound to know that a man is one of the wittiest and most entertaining of companions in private life. But though a volume of his essays in the gay science had been published, and others

were appearing now and then in the magazines under his own name, people would insist upon regarding him as a man who had no skill save in the analysis of forms of government and the discussion of the problems of political economy.

Mr. Hutton's eloquent description of his friend's varied range of interests should help to a more accurate conception of one of the most remarkable men of his time. These two volumes show that Mr. Bagehot did not put all his brilliancy into his talk, though that was good enough to have deserved the attention of a Boswell. It is, indeed, strange to anyone who considers merely the intellectual value of the book that his *Estimates of some Englishmen and Scotchmen*, under which title some of his essays were republished twenty years ago, should not have attracted more notice than it did. Perhaps part of the reason lay in the fact that not one ardent sentence of commonplace is to be found between its two covers. The author was a thinker who preferred his own way to that of the multitude; and his way was deep and searching. The ores which he brought up as the results of his mining were not presented to the public in a raw state: they were cut and polished till they shone from every facet; still their light was strange and unfamiliar. They were not the goods that people were accustomed to see in the literary market. Mr. Hutton puts his finger on the quality which was the main obstacle to a wide interest in Mr. Bagehot's literary discussions when he speaks of his "detachment of mind," his "inaccessibility to the contagion of blind sympathy." Brilliant as the treatment is, the matter of his essays concerns the few who write more than the many who read. Mr. Bagehot criticised finance for financiers, politics for politicians, and authors for authors. The remark in Mr. Hutton's Memoir that "his striking book *Lombard Street* is quite as much a study of bankers and bill-brokers as of the principles of banking" may justly be transferred to his collection of essays. We find here some principles of writing, but many happy characterisations of writers. Even the principles are not so much principles of literary effect as principles of literary production. The producer is analysed rather than the product: or perhaps one ought to say the producer is analysed in relation to the product. At the same time these hard terms would be misleading if they frightened away from Mr. Bagehot's essays such readers as are guiltless of authorship otherwise than in the epistolary form. The process of analysis is not dry. It consists simply in bringing to light with rare tact those features of character which shape and colour the literary work whether of thinker, historian, or artist. So wide was Mr. Bagehot's range of sympathy in one sense—intellectual sympathy, it may be roughly called, to distinguish it from the blind sympathy which Mr. Hutton truly says was foreign to his nature—that he could go behind many kinds of printed pages and see the producing mind, as it were, at work. No one can read these essays without seeing that he was not an unmoved student of the great masters of those who feel and know; but even the greatest did not so overpower

him as to deter him from speculating what manner of men they were. He entirely refused to believe that it was impossible to learn anything of an author's character from his works.

"Surely people," he said, "do not keep a tame steam-engine to write their books; and, if those books were really written by a man, he must have been a man who could write them; he must have had the thoughts which they express, have acquired the knowledge they contain, have possessed the style in which we read them. The difficulty is a defect of the critics."

The earliest essay here reprinted is one on Shakespeare. He went naturally to the first great object of curiosity to Englishmen, and I do not think that any critic has drawn from the plays and the scanty fragments of biography so life-like a picture of the man who wrote them. It does not profess to be a complete picture, but one feels sure that Shakespeare could not have written his plays unless he had the large qualities that his critic attributes to him, and they clothe him with more of flesh and blood in our imaginations than volumes of less bold and sympathetic commentary. For example:—

"There are two things—good-tempered sense and ill-tempered sense. In our remarks upon the character of Falstaff, we hope we have made it clear that Shakespeare had the former; we think it nearly as certain that he possessed the latter also. An instance of this might be taken from that contempt for the perspicacity of the *bourgeoisie* which we have just been mentioning. It is within the limits of what may be called malevolent sense, to take extreme and habitual pleasure in remarking the foolish opinions, the narrow notions, the fallacious deductions which seem to cling to the pompous and prosperous man of business. Ask him his opinion of the currency question, and he puts 'bills' and 'bullion' together in a sentence and he does not seem to care what he puts between them. But a more proper instance of (what has an odd sound) the malevolence of Shakespeare is to be found in the play of *Measure for Measure*. We agree with Hazlitt that this play seems to be written, perhaps more than any other, *con amore* and with a relish; and this seems to be the reason why, notwithstanding the unpleasant nature of its plot, and the absence of any very attractive character, it is yet one of the plays which take hold on the mind most easily and most powerfully. Now, the entire character of Angelo, which is the expressive feature of the piece, is nothing but a successful embodiment of the pleasure, the malevolent pleasure, which a warm-blooded and expansive man takes in watching the rare, the dangerous and inanimate excesses of the constrained and cold-blooded. One seems to see Shakespeare, with his bright eyes and his large lips and buoyant face, watching with a pleasant excitement the excesses of his thin-lipped and calculating creation, as though they were the excesses of a real person. It is the complete picture of a natural hypocrite, who does not consciously disguise strong impulses, but whose very passions seem of their own accord to have disguised themselves and retreated into the recesses of the character, yet only to recur even more dangerously when their proper period is expired, when the will is cheated into security by their absence, and the world (and, it may be, the 'judicious person' himself) is impressed with a sure reliance in his chilling and remarkable rectitude."

This specimen is not, perhaps, the most convincing that might have been quoted of Mr. Bagehot's rare insight into the shaping and colouring motives of literature. One cannot open the two volumes anywhere without

feeling his power of filling dark words with light and enabling us to see in them the reflection of their writer's image. So far from being dry or dull, his analytic force vivifies whatever it touches. His own enjoyment of his researches, finding vent in many quips and cranks and illustrative "excursuses" from his main theme, is contagious. The most careful student of Bishop Butler as an abstract writer would be astonished to find how many new lights are thrown on his celebrated *Analogy* by a reference to the circumstances in which it was composed; and the critic enters with equally fresh and keen-sighted delight into the underlying impulses of the songs of Béranger and Burns, the poems of Cowper and Wordsworth, the novels of Thackeray and Dickens, the historical writings of Gibbon and Macaulay, the political and literary essays of the first Edinburgh Reviewers. There is no affectation of universal knowledge; you feel unmistakably that Mr. Bagehot wrote about all these things because he was interested in them. You feel also that he had a deep understanding of everything that he handled.

WILLIAM MINTO.

#### RELIGION IN ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

*The English Church in the Eighteenth Century.* By C. J. Abbey and J. H. Overton. (Longmans.)

*Religion in England under Queen Anne and the Georges, 1702-1800.* By John Stoughton, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THE writers of both these works are anxious to demolish the accepted theory that religion in England during the last century had but little influence on the national life. Readers who have been gratified by the judicious moderation of tone, and the keen appreciation of the virtues of religious and political opponents, which distinguished Dr. Stoughton's previous volumes on the religious history of England will accord a ready welcome to the continuation of his narrative. It is impossible, however, to rise from a perusal of both these works without recognising the superior merits of the more learned and critical labours of his rivals. Not one of the essays in their work shows an undue bias in favour of the views of any religious party in the Church. They are evidently well acquainted with its past history; they have obviously studied the lives of its chief divines with care, and traced with acuteness the varying principles which influenced its rulers. In the plan of their work they have followed the lead of Mr. Lecky, and divided their history into a series of essays. By this means they are enabled to present a connected view of the events in the Church's history, and to describe without a break the spread of the Evangelical revival. These are the merits of the system: it is possibly owing to its defects, and not to any want of discrimination on the part of the writers, that the same matters are treated of in almost identical words under more than one head. The character of Law is discussed in Mr. Abbey's chapter on Enthusiasm and again in connexion with his influence on the teaching of

John Wesley: the aim of Pope's *Essay on Man* is analysed in its relation to the arguments of Deists and as a part of the sacred poetry of the century. Wesley's character and religious opinions are described in their bearing on Church comprehension as well as in the chapter on the Mystics and Enthusiasts. Even with faults like these, Messrs. Abbey and Overton have all but produced a standard work in English literature. With a little more compression such chapters as "The Church and the Jacobites" would have been confined within juster limits, and the reader might then have gained by the addition of an essay on the missionary and philanthropic efforts of the eighteenth century, and of some remarks on education and the Universities, such as are indicated on page 132 of the first volume and in the concluding sentences of the whole work. In spite of Mr. Churchill Babington's vigorous pamphlet, the accuracy of Macaulay's sketch of the condition of the main body of the clergy less than two centuries ago is now generally recognised; some further details of their condition and of the lack of consideration shown to them by the upper classes might well have been supplied by Messrs. Abbey and Overton. The other historian does, indeed, quote from Nichols's *Literary History* the depressing account of a clergyman named John Bold, whose scanty income as parish priest and schoolmaster exactly reached the "forty pounds a year" made familiar to us by the words of Goldsmith; but even Dr. Stoughton does not seem to be aware that a more striking instance of neglect might have been found in Wordsworth's memoir of Robert Walker, for sixty-six years the contented curate of a remote Lancashire parish. Messrs. Abbey and Overton might with profit have entered more fully into the biography of the prominent leaders of the National Church, and of its devoted parish priests. They have evidently preferred to reproduce the arguments of the chief writers in the religious controversies of the last century, and to describe the principles which guided the actions of the Evangelical reformers; but the delightful chapter on Robert Nelson and his friends within and without the pale of the Church will not rank among the least successful parts of their history. They not infrequently cross the narrow boundary which during this period divided the doctrines of the adherents of the Established Church from those of the various external sects; but the history of Dissent falls more naturally within Dr. Stoughton's complete view of the whole religious world of England. The Trinitarian controversy at Exeter, the action of the Dissenting deputies in influencing Parliamentary opinion, the origin of the Regium Donum, these are, as might have been surmised from their intimate connexion with Dissent, but a few of the questions described more fully by the dissenting historian; but it is certainly surprising to find that the enquirer must look in the pages of his volumes for details of the creation of the colonial bishoprics in America and Canada, and for the origin of the important societies which were started (chiefly, it must be confessed, by the Evangelical section of the clergy) at the close of

the last century. On these points Dr. Stoughton has the advantage over his rivals. On the other hand, he has undoubtedly bestowed but slight attention upon the development of Unitarian belief in the last century; and his treatment of the Quakers and of the "Mystics" does not, in our opinion, render sufficient justice to their importance in the nation's religious history. Less than a page suffices for his account of Law. After reading the sympathetic notice of Law in Mr. Abbey's essay on "Enthusiasm," the bald sentences of Dr. Stoughton seem strikingly inadequate. On the *Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life* he only makes the cold admission that it "must have in it some considerable spiritual power."

At the dawn of the last century there arose within the Church some transient gleams of increased activity. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was incorporated in 1701; the sister Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was at that time actively helping the Danish Missions. Within the short space of five years (1699-1704) no fewer than fifty-four charity schools were founded in London alone. Parliament readily voted the funds required for building fifty new churches in London; and Queen Anne herself, on her birthday in 1704, surrendered to the Church, for the benefit of the distressed clergy, the First-fruits and Tenths, which for many generations had swollen the revenues of the Crown. The fortunes of the Church seemed to rest on the surest foundations. Though the withdrawal of the Nonjurors had diminished its literary force and deadened its spiritual vitality, the cause of the seceders never attracted the sympathy of the multitude, and in a few years its leaders were leaders without followers. Dissent was content to pursue its course in quiet confidence; and the Whig Ministry, though not unfavourable to an improvement in its status, had learnt only too well the lessons taught by the unfortunate prosecution of Sacheverell. The causes of the gradual decay of Church feeling which followed on this period of triumph lie on the surface. The ranks of the clergy supplied some of the fiercest supporters of the cause of the Tories. For four years the influence of that party was supreme, but defeat came in with the Georges. Throughout the whole of that long period of Whig supremacy the majority of the country clergy were identified with the failing cause in politics, and the leaders of parliamentary opinion were not eager to promote an influence which might be used for their own destruction. Promotion became the reward, not of parochial activity, but of favouritism at Court. The High Church section, weakened by the loss of the Nonjurors, almost faded away; and the fashionable preaching of the day, in its eagerness to repudiate any connexion with their despised dogmas, veered round to the other extreme of belief. It was an age of reason, we are informed with melancholy iteration: everything that savoured of the miraculous was accordingly toned down or rejected altogether. In busy towns as well as in rural solitudes we may discover the presence of many earnest clergymen and laymen; but the colours of Mr. Overton's picture of the



demoralisation of the age are not unduly gloomy. Abuses such as had never befallen the Church before now disgraced its history. The times were ripe for the advent of reformers who should impress the truths of Christianity on the heart as well as on the mind. When such men were most needed they were found in the persons of Wesley and Whitefield. The surprising spread of Methodism; and the wisdom of that elaborate organisation by which the genius of Wesley made permanent the spiritual warmth which his eloquence had excited in the hearts of his hearers, may be read in the enthusiastic sentences of Mr. Tyerman, and the more dispassionate history of Mr. Lecky. If we wish to realise the force of the reaction from the colder manner of previous ages, we need only remember the coarse language in which Whitefield denounced the teaching of Tillotson. Wesley, with greater cultivation of mind and with stronger powers of reasoning, would have repudiated Whitefield's harsh condemnation of a former head of the English Church as knowing "no more about Christianity than Mahomet." Unfortunately for Methodism, the teaching of Wesley failed to attract to him any large following among the educated classes. Mr. Abbey, in his chapter on "Latitudinarian Churchmanship," has shown the "intellectual poverty" of Methodism, and has elaborated with great force the loss which the Church sustained by its failure to discern the merits of Methodism. If it is unquestionably true that the National Church would have gained by absorbing the energies of Wesley and Whitefield, we may be pardoned for the belief that the good effects of their teaching would not have been impaired by a closer union with the calmer forces of the Establishment. The upper classes were alienated by the bursts of extravagance which often succeeded the ministrations of Wesley; and the clergy could scarcely be expected, after hearing themselves denounced by Whitefield as "dumb dogs" or "letter learned," to help in increasing the number of his followers. On the lowest classes of all the Evangelical revival had little influence. Their religion was nothing more than blind devotion to the supremacy of the Church, or unreasoning hatred of the religious bodies outside it. Owing to these prejudices, there was hardly a single measure passed for the relief of the Dissenters during the century. An attempt was made in 1736 to free the Quakers from the operation of the Tithe laws, but without success. A Bill for the naturalisation of the Jews was passed in 1753, but speedily repealed in obedience to a frenzied outburst of popular anger. "No Popery" riots laid waste the City of London: the persecutions of Dr. Priestley inflicted discredit on the town of Birmingham. "No Jews," "No Popery," and "Church and King" were the three watch-words of an English mob. Between 1700 and 1709 large bodies of foreign Protestants found shelter on the hospitable shores of England, and in the latter year an Act was passed for their naturalisation. About the middle of the century the orders of the Moravians received the recognition of both Houses of Parliament. With these exceptions, there was no increase of toleration at

home, while there was almost complete indifference to the cause of Protestantism abroad.

For those who are dissatisfied with the present condition of the English Church a course of study of these works might profitably be recommended. They would then understand that its present ills are as nothing compared with those from which it has escaped. At this time there are more churches built in England during a single year than in any ten years of the last century, and the services held within their walls are attended by vastly increased numbers of worshippers. As a body the clergy have gained in learning and zeal; the former may sometimes degenerate into arrogance, and the latter may now and then overleap itself, but their presence is more to be desired than the dull formalism or indifference which deadened the energies of our forefathers.

W. P. COURTNEY.

*Wanderings in Patagonia: or, Life among the Ostrich-Hunters.* By Julius Beerbohm. (Chatto & Windus.)

THERE is enough of the vagabond lurking in the most cultivated human nature to procure ready listeners for the tale of any *bona fide* traveller, even if he be but a waif and stray on the most desolate part of the earth's surface. The title of this book suggests that Mr. Beerbohm is such a one, and I am sorry to say that it is misleading in this respect, and the contents in consequence disappointing to anyone who takes it up under the impression that he is about to read the record of part of a life devoted to wandering and sport for their own sakes. That anyone who has time for the one and taste for the other should choose the scrubby desert of Patagonia and the monotonous pursuit of ostriches and guanacos instead of more interesting country and finer sport may appear astonishing; but the example of Captain Musters shows not only that eccentricity will extend as far as this, but that a very pleasant and interesting book may be made out of such exceptionally dull experience.

But Mr. Beerbohm is not a Captain Musters, or an explorer, or a naturalist, or even a vagabond; he has only passed through a small part of a country containing as few features of interest as any on the face of the globe, and of these he has nothing new to tell us; neither has he that exceptional charm of manner which will sometimes make personal narrative interesting in spite of triteness and triviality of incident; and yet—he has written an amusing book. The amusement which we derive from reading it is, however, of a subdued kind—one quite different from that suggested by the title.

The first blow which the reader experiences is that the journey of which it is the record is but a cut across the land in order to catch a steamer at Sandy Point. While at St. Julian with a party of engineers who were going to survey the country between Port Desire and Santa Cruz, he received intelligence which required his speedy return to Buenos Ayres, and as there was a party of ostrich-hunters about to go from St. Julian to Sandy Point, he made arrange-

ments to accompany them. From "Wanderings" to a "short cut," from "Life among the Ostrich Hunters" to an excursion in company with them, is a blow from which the reader never recovers. Life may be bearable again, even enjoyable, but it is never quite the same.

From this point until the arrival of the party on the banks of the Rio Gallegos, the style of the writer only makes reading tolerable. It has not a personal charm, as I have said, but it is clear, graphic, and simple, and makes his account of his companions, Isidoro, Garcia, Maximo, and Guillaume (Argentine, nondescript, Austrian, and French respectively), their costume and abilities, as good as pictures, and renders interesting even his description of such often-described things as *yerba-mate*, the *bolas*, the *capa*, the *chiripá*, the *botas de potro*, and the different articles which go to make the South American saddle. The most exciting incident of this part of the journey was the driving off of their mares by a wild stallion, and as Mr. Beerbohm's description of the pursuit and capture of this equine Don Juan will give the reader a good idea of his literary skill, I extract it:—

"We took our ease over breakfast, therefore, and it was nearly midday when Maximo rode down the ravine to collect the horses. We waited for a long time, but to our surprise he did not reappear, and presently Garcia went after him to see what was the matter. After a time they both returned, driving the horses before them, but reporting Isidoro's stallion and several of his mares missing. From the appearance of the tracks Garcia seemed to think that some wild stallion had made a raid on the mares and driven them off—a piece of news which filled Isidoro with consternation, as he feared that by that time the missing animals might be forty or fifty miles away, beyond any hope of recapture. Without losing any time, therefore, we all saddled, and leaving some of our gear and packages under the bush where we had been camping, we started off on the trail.

"Some way down the cañon we came to a place where there had evidently been a fierce struggle. The ground was torn up in all directions, and Isidoro's sharp eye was not long in detecting some tufts of hair lying in the grass, which he declared came from the coat of his own bay stallion. Some of the hoof-marks were very large, larger than could have been made by any of his horses; and he quite confirmed Garcia's surmise that some 'bagual' (wild horse) had carried off the mares, after having previously fought and vanquished his own stallion. We had no difficulty in following the trail, as the recent rain had made the ground quite soft. The tracks went along the cañon for some distance, and then suddenly turned and went up the cañon side on to the plain. We had not gone far over the latter when our horses pricked up their ears and began to sniff the air in a nervous manner. A few strides more brought us to the edge of the plain, and in the cañon at our feet we discovered Isidoro's bay stallion, looking very crestfallen and wobegone. At our approach, he gave a faint neigh of satisfaction; but he had hardly done so, when it was answered by a triumphant paean from another quarter, and from behind a bend in the cañon, meekly followed by Isidoro's mares, issued a magnificent black stallion. Undeterred by our presence, he made straight for his but recently vanquished rival, with head erect, nostrils distended, and his long mane and tail streaming in the wind. As for the bay,

'Not a moment stopped or stayed he,' but ignominiously took to his heels, and started up the cañon at full speed.

"Isidoro, who was some way ahead of us, galloped to the rescue. The bagual, strange to say, however, suddenly rushed at him, standing up on its hind legs, and beating the air with its fore-feet in a threatening manner. Taken by surprise, Isidoro had hardly time to loosen his bolas, when the furious brute was upon him, and for a moment I thought it was a bad case. But Isidoro was as cool as he was adroit; and in another second the bagual dropped on its knees, half stunned, struck full in the forehead by a well-aimed blow of the balls. Before it could recover, Garcia's lasso whizzed through the air and lighted on its neck, and then, setting spurs to his horse, he galloped away at full speed in an opposite direction. The shock, as the lasso tautened, threw his horse on its haunches, but the stallion lay half-strangled and powerless. To finish matters, Maximo whipped his lasso over its fore-feet, and drew them tight together, and the poor brute was thus reduced to utter helplessness.

"We could now contemplate it at our ease. It was a splendidly made animal, and far larger than any of the horses of our troop. I was very much astonished at the way it had shown fight, as I had imagined that, being wild, it would have fled at the sight of man. I pleaded strongly that its life might be spared, but the fact that it was in very good condition weakened the force of any argument I might bring in support of my plea, fat meat in spring being a luxury which my companions did not feel justified in depriving themselves of, if fate chanced to throw it in their way. The poor bagual was accordingly despatched, skinned, and cut up, but eventually none of the meat was eaten, for, much to everyone's disappointment, it proved so strong that even the dogs did not care to touch it.

"We now returned towards our camp. The bay stallion, his wrongs avenged, and his abducted wives restored to his affectionate keeping, kept neighing and tossing up his heels in a state of high glee, without, to all appearance, being troubled by any misgivings as to whether his recent ignominious defeat had caused him to forfeit the esteem of his family circle."

An occasional burst after a guanaco, or ostrich, a visit to a camp of Tehuelches, a great deal of rain and discomfort, and the party arrived at Santa Cruz, and there leaving Garcia and Maximo, Isidoro and Guillaume proceeded with Mr. Beerbohm to the Rio Gallegos. Here the serious troubles of the author commenced, troubles due to sickness, rain, the failure of the provisions, and the rising of the Rio Gallegos; and with his troubles his book begins for the first time to justify its right to publication. Mr. Beerbohm is, indeed, to be congratulated on his misfortunes; they nearly cost him his life perhaps, but they saved his book.

His first piece of real luck, thus philosophically considered, was a severe attack of fever which nearly prevented his getting to the Rio at all, and which caused the delay required for the rising of the river to which the rest of his providential miseries were due. Their weary days of waiting by the banks, the desperate resolve on the part of Guillaume and himself to swim the river at all hazards, their ineffectual attempts, and their final success, are admirably told. But fortune had yet gifts in store for them; their horses stampeded in the night after the crossing, and half-starved and utterly out of condition they had to face the walk to Sandy Point. It is very doubtful whether they would have been able to accomplish it, and it is, therefore, fortunate from every point of view that they fell in

with some Indians, and soon afterwards procured horses, on which they at last reached Sandy Point, and again slept snugly under a real roof. Not for long though, for strangely enough this was the very night of the terrible mutiny among the soldiers and convicts in that penal settlement of Chile in November 1877, and their sound rest was soon disturbed by the firing of cannons and carbines, and the cries of the wounded and dying. The successful steps taken by Mr. Beerbohm for securing the safety of the Governor's wife and family are told by him with his accustomed skill, and also, let me add, with his usual modesty. The brief but exciting chapters which conclude the book are worth more than all the author has to tell us about "Life among the Ostrich-hunters," and make us quite forgive and forget the fact that he led us off on a somewhat false scent; but for those who have never read any account of that strange country *Wanderings in Patagonia* will be interesting from the first page to the last.

It is somewhat a disappointment to find that the mutineers, soldiers, and convicts were principally Chilotes, as the impression given by Darwin's account of this poor, industrious, and roughly-riden people is on the whole a very favourable one. Blood, however, composed of three-fourths Indian and one-fourth Spanish is not a good "blend," nor likely to suggest merciful measures when stimulated by revenge and strong drink.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

*The Levitical Priests. A Contribution to the Criticism of the Pentateuch.* By S. J. Curtiss, Ph.D. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.)

*De Aaronitici sacerdotii atque Thorae Elohistice origine.* Auctore S. J. Curtiss. (Lipsiæ: Hinrichs.)

SOME of the clearest proofs of the composite character of the Pentateuchal legislation are to be found in a comparison of what is said about priests and Levites in Deuteronomy on the one hand, and the middle books of the Torah on the other. These two accounts differ, not merely in detail, but in their general scheme and system. Each presents a clear and self-consistent view of the relations of the priestly hierarchy. But the attempt to treat the two schemes as integral parts of one legislation leads to endless confusions and contradictions, which disappear as soon as we change our point of view and hold, with the critics, that we have got in the Pentateuch two distinct legislations of different periods, which were not, and could not be, designed to be in force at one time. Thus far critics are substantially agreed; but on the further question which of the two legislations is the older there is great division of opinion. This question cannot be determined from the Pentateuch alone; it demands the most careful analysis of the historical books, and involves questions affecting the whole course of Hebrew history. But in Germany, where criticism has had its chief home, the historical books have till quite recently received much less attention than the Pentateuch, and the dominant influence of Ewald's

*History* and De Wette's *Introduction* made it natural for scholars to look on the priority of the Levitical legislation as almost a matter of course. This view, moreover, had the great advantage of agreeing with the current scheme of German theology, which amid all departures from Lutheran orthodoxy has never given up its devotion to the Lutheran idea that law must precede gospel—that bondage to fixed religious forms is the necessary *prius* to the development of a law of liberty and love. From this point of view it appeared inconceivable that the more rigid developments of the Pentateuchal law could be subsequent in date to the spiritual preaching of the earlier prophets. Though these views did not go without challenge from a minority of independent thinkers, like Reuss and Lagarde, they held so strong a position as the recognised critical orthodoxy that even the startling arguments of Graf seemed at first to pass without effect on German scholars. Recently, however, a change has taken place. The powerful advocacy of Kuenen in Holland, and a series of fresh critical researches into the historical books and the Prophets by younger scholars in Germany, have done much to recommend the view that the Levitical legislation—at least, in its present form—is the latest part of the Pentateuchal development. It can no longer be questioned that the tide of scholarship is beginning to run strongly against the old scheme of Ewald and De Wette; and the apparently radical character of the new theory has excited so much alarm that there are even indications of an alliance against it between the critics of the older school and the few remaining advocates of the view that the whole Torah is essentially Mosaic. It is under these circumstances that Mr. Curtiss comes forward, virtually ignoring all critical theories except that of Kuenen and his allies, and arguing against that theory for the substantial unity and Mosaic origin of the whole legislation of the Pentateuch, so far at least as regards the law of the priesthood. Such a line of argument is not badly chosen with a view to present effect. Absolute conservatism is always most attractive when presented as the one alternative to extreme innovation. And in the hands of Mr. Curtiss the alternative is set forth with all sharpness. We are offered our choice between the traditional view as alone consistent with faith in revelation and the view of Kuenen as an application to the religion of Israel of the *Darwinian evolutionis theoria*. The issue would not have appeared so simple if our author had added to an industrious study of the newest critical writings some acquaintance with the broader aspects of historical and theological thought which have influenced Pentateuch criticism. He might then have found reason to doubt whether the true notion of revelation has any necessary connexion with critical conservatism, and he would certainly have avoided the monstrous anachronism of making the Darwinian theory the parent of the doctrine of evolution in human history.

Mr. Curtiss argues his case with perfect fairness of purpose, and within certain limits shows a great deal of reading and competent Hebrew scholarship. But his starting-point



has precluded him from any sympathetic appreciation of the strength of the critical argument as a whole. He is always fighting with isolated objections to the Mosaic authorship of this or that detail of the legislation, and with isolated and possibly extreme opinions of individual critics. He is content if he can make out that each objection to the unity of the legislation may be met or evaded by some conceivable hypothesis. He has no sense of the cumulative force of a connected array of difficulties; nor does he see how incredible it is that the reconciliation of a systematic series of discrepancies between two parts of the legislation can lie in a disconnected series of hypothetical solutions all in some degree unnatural. It is this defect in his perception of the true state of the problem which has led him to think it possible to separate the question of the priesthood from other parts of the critical argument, and to argue the question which he selects on the basis of the narrow alternative already referred to.

Our author's tendency to press every question to too narrow an issue reaches its climax in his Latin tract on the Aaronic priesthood, in which he appears to suppose that the theory which makes the present written form of the Levitical legislation to be subsequent to the Exile must also make the whole substance of that legislation an innovation of Ezra. But it will hardly be doubted that the priestly legislation after the Exile was based on the traditions of the Temple priests, who in turn were distinguished from the ordinary Levites (or priests of the high places) as the priesthood of the Aaronic sanctuary of the ark. As priests of the ark the house of Aaron, or at a later period the house of Zadok, doubtless enjoyed a peculiar pre-eminence from the earliest date. The peculiarity of the Levitical legislation, and the necessary consequence of the unity of the sanctuary after the Exile, was that the non-Zadokite Levites ceased to be priests at all. This view of the case is hardly touched by one of our author's arguments.

The most valuable part of Mr. Curtiss's enquiry is, perhaps, that in which he compares the statements of the Book of Chronicles with the legislation of the middle books of the Torah. His remarks on this topic show that it is unfair to affirm that the Chronicler simply invented history to correspond with the Levitical laws, and suggest the urgent necessity of fresh enquiry into the sources and method of his narrative.

W. ROBERTSON SMITH.

*A Course of Lectures on the Government, Constitution and Laws of Scotland.* By Alexander Robertson, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. (Stevens & Haynes.)

THIS book makes no pretensions to original research. Lecture I., which treats of the history from the earliest times to Malcolm Canmore, is mainly derived from Mr. Skene's works. Lecture II., which continues the narrative down to the accession of James I., loosely called "the Decline of Feudalism," is based upon those of Mr. Cosmo Innes and the common Histories of Scotland; and

the remaining five lectures are mainly made up of a statement of the leading Acts of the Scotch Parliament prior to the Union, and of the Imperial Parliament since, which relate to the constitution and laws of Scotland. Originally delivered as popular lectures in Dundee, they may have served for the class to which they were addressed; but when now published, after an interval of three years, dedicated to Earl Cairns, and intended for readers who have some acquaintance with the facts of Scottish history, they should have received a more careful revision. It is with regret that we are compelled to express a severe opinion of the historical part of these lectures, for the aim of Mr. Robertson is good, and no book exactly occupies the place which he has endeavoured to fill; but the errors he has made are of a kind which ought not to be passed over, more especially as a certain confidence of assertion and the absence of almost any reference to authorities might mislead the unwary. We shall give a few examples. At page 3 it is stated:—

"there were fifteen clans or septs which occupied Scotland at the time of the Roman government in Britain. The chief races or families were the Vecturiones, Selgovae, Novantes, Picti, Attacoti, and Scoti. All these belonged to the Celtic family of nations."

This statement is apparently taken from Ptolemy's list as localised by Mr. Skene; but in that list the Vecturiones do not appear. They are mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, XXVII., c. viii., 9, as forming with the Daledonae one of the two branches of the Picts. The same author is our first important authority for the names Attacoti and Scoti. To co-ordinate the Picts and Scots with such tribes as the Selgovae and Novantes is thoroughly uncritical. Of all the rash attempts which have been made to explain the ethnology of Roman Britain, this is one of the most daring. Again, in describing so trite a subject as the disputed succession for the Scotch crown after the death of the Maid of Norway, Mr. Robertson, on page 56, says:—

"The legal contest merged into these two questions:—(1) Was the crown of Scotland divisible amongst coheirresses and their descendants? and (2) Ought the descendants of an elder daughter to succeed before those of a younger? Baliol was the grandson of the elder daughter of David I., and Bruce and Hastings were the sons of his younger daughter."

Baliol, we need hardly say, was nothing of the kind. He was the grandson of the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, who was the grandson of David I.; while Bruce and Hastings were the sons respectively of the second and third daughters of David, Earl of Huntingdon. These blunders as to the genealogy of the claimants prevent Mr. Robertson from having the remotest conception of what constituted the real difficulty, if difficulty there was, in the dispute as to the right of succession. It was not whether the descendants of an elder daughter ought to succeed before those of a younger, but whether the descendants of a younger daughter who were one degree nearer the stirps from which the succession must be traced should exclude those of an elder daughter one degree more remote.

At page 50 we come upon the astounding assertion:—

"Istand Landnamabok gives some interesting particulars concerning the settlement of a barbaric colony among the Norwegians of the ninth century. . . . He says that the people of this colony had flocks of sheep and swine in the mountains, and kept a few horses and cattle near their houses."

Istand is of course a misprint for Iceland, but the author and not the printer must, we fear, bear the blame, for it is quite evident that he is ignorant that the *Landnamabok* is not a person, but a book which records the settlement of Iceland, and that it is by an anonymous writer; while the expression "among the Norwegians" renders it very doubtful whether he was aware that Iceland was the country to which it relates. Of misprints or worse, exceeding the widest bounds of excusable inadvertence, we have noted too many, of which the following are instances:—Page 34, "the fine called *ero*" instead of *ero*, in the laws of the Picts and Scots; page 76, "tulzies" for "spuilzies," the Scotch equivalent for forcible trespasses; page 126, the College of Justice is said to have been instituted in 1537 instead of 1532, which Erskine long ago pointed out as the true date; page 187, "regretting" for "reggrating," "jogs" for "juggs;" page 256, "Notes of Suspension" are said to have been substituted for Advocations instead of "Notes of Appeal."

It is fair to notice that errors of this kind are rarer in the later portion of the book. Of that part of it which consists of a brief statement of the effect of the more recent statutes, and their main provisions, we may say that they are clearly explained, and bring out fairly enough the general tendency of the legal and constitutional changes since the Union. But, taken as a whole, such a work should never have received the sanction which is implied by the dedication by permission to the Lord Chancellor.

Æ. MACKAY.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Her World against a Lie.* By Florence Marryat. (Samuel Tinsley & Co.)

*Looking Back.* By M. E. Shipley. (Seeley & Co.)

*The House of Achendaroch.* By M. E. Cameron. (Samuel Tinsley & Co.)

*The Rectory Home.* By Agnes Giberne. (Seeley & Co.)

*Saul Weir.* Part VII. (Blackwood.)

*Tales from Blackwood.* New Series, No. VIII. (Blackwood.)

*Her World against a Lie* (the exact meaning of which title we have in vain striven to fathom) is one of those novels which have at least and at worst the merit of coming from a practised hand. The knack of making stories readable is as much a matter of practice as the knack of making tables that will stand on their legs, and it is one which is not too common among English novelists. The example before us shows what this knack can do and what it cannot. We should not suppose that there is the least probability of anybody reading *Her World against a Lie* twice. But, on the other hand, people who want a novel to pass a railway journey, or to kill time under any

similar circumstances, might do a great deal worse than read it once. There is even considerable merit in the sketch of Mrs. Hepzibah Horton, the independent literary lady, though the character is not altogether a living one. The plot of the book turns on the sudden and desperate resolution of a mother who, to prevent her child being taken from her, declares that he is illegitimate, and succeeds for a time in destroying to all appearance the proofs of his legitimacy. Afterwards, as is natural, the inconveniences of this expedient make themselves felt, and the bulk of the book is occupied with Delia Moray's attempts to undo the wrong she has done. This latter and larger part strikes us as inferior to the first volume, where the sufferings which induced the lie are depicted with a good deal of vigour. But the book as a whole is fairly entitled to the praise of readability which we have given it. Its comedy (supplied chiefly by a vulgar woman who inserts unnecessary h's) is, as is not unusual with the author, very much its weakest point.

Miss Shipley's book is a rather graceful little story of distinctly but not obtrusively religious cast, disfigured only by the quite unnecessary air of gloom and misery which the author has cast over it, and by altogether distorted and exaggerated ideas of duty. A judicious grandfather is, no doubt, quite right in objecting to the union of his granddaughter at seventeen with a penniless young gentleman of twenty-one, and the young lady is quite right in submitting to his will. But there can be no conceivable reason why the same young lady when she is of full age and independent fortune, her grandfather being long dead, should submit to the authority of an aunt who is not even a blood relation. Such representations as these do a great deal of harm, because their evident unreasonableness necessarily causes a reaction. *Looking Back* is, however, as we have said, gracefully and pleasantly written, and contains a good deal of acute observation or accurate reminiscence of the ways of childhood. If it were not for its mischievous, though in part indirect, illustration of the theory that people ought to make themselves miserable instead of doing all they can to lead the happiest and most varied lives possible, we should think rather highly of it.

Considering that *The House of Achendurock* is one of the quietest, not to say most humdrum, of books, it may, perhaps, seem odd when we say that in reading it we were frequently reminded now of *Madame Bovary* now of *L'Education Sentimentale*. The association is, of course, mainly one of contrast. Miss Cameron is not yet a mistress of her craft, and she does not know how to tell a story. But in her selection of a long career of very ordinary failure for her subject and in her details of the minute ways and oddities of country life, she has in some sort fallen on the track of the greatest of living novelists. It is a pity that the book is not better, for the life of a Scotch country town presents sufficient points of interest and novelty to English readers; points which a Miss Austen or a Mrs. Gaskell would have known how to improve. Miss Cameron cannot be said to have made

the most of her subject, the reason apparently being that, with considerable power of external observation, she has hardly any faculty of portraying character.

In *The Rector's Home* we again fall in with a class of book which it is not our habit to treat severely in these columns. The picture of a state of society in which it is considered impossible that "our rector's daughter" should marry "a frequenter of the theatre and the racecourse" might come within our range of criticism if the author were George Eliot, but the manner in which Miss Giberne treats the subject prevents us from doing more than allude to it as a curiosity. The book as a whole is rather like the interiors of family life which Miss Yonge had at one time made her special property. The incident which we have mentioned will, however, show to the discerning that Miss Giberne's theological standpoint is not quite the same as that of the author of *The Daisy Chain*.

In the seventh part of *Saul Weir*—and first of the second volume—nothing particular "transpires," either in the proper sense of that ill-used word or in the sense which the author after evil example prefers. One of the good characters introduces himself to several young ladies and their mamma, sweetening his visit by the thoughtful present of "a fine fowl," after which he has a rather remarkable walk along a portion of the Thames bank which is not altogether easy to identify. Another benevolent character "hands" a cheque for a hundred pounds to the hero. There is not much else in the number to chronicle.

The eighth part of the new *Tales from Blackwood* is to our thinking the best that has yet appeared. The three tales which it contains are all by well-known writers, and are all in their way good. The first is a burlesque of General Hamley's, entitled "The Last French Hero," and is intended to ridicule a certain class of French novel. We are bound in the interests of truth to confess that in a somewhat extensive study of that class of literature we have not come across the prototypes of General Hamley's characters and their conduct. But that does not much matter. "The Last French Hero" is intended to be extravagant, and certainly is. Colonel Lockhart's "Unlucky Tim Griffin," which follows, is a really admirable garrison-story of Gibraltar; rather more in the Lever style than the author's later and brilliant novels, but very good for all that. Mr. Andrew Wilson's "Spectre of Milaggio" approaches the tragic and picturesque, but is sufficiently good to make it surprising that he should have done so little in the style. All these stories, though of no very venerable age, date far enough back to have fallen out of the recollection of most magazine readers, and a better shilling's worth than the volume containing them has not often appeared.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*The English Army: its Past History, Present Condition, and Future Prospects.* By Major Arthur Griffiths. (Cassell, Petter and Galpin.) This volume has agreeably disappointed us. Major Griffiths has not confined himself to the dry, if essential, details of a military record, but has

introduced these only where necessary, in support of his own comments. His subject is, moreover, methodically and skilfully divided; while his arrangement of chapters, and treatment of each head of discussion selected, cannot fail to engage the interest of all arms of the service. As a means of making a great question clear and intelligible, the book is not unlike Colonel George Chesney's *Indian Policy*, from which able work more than one quotation is made. Perhaps we regret to miss, in the otherwise intelligible list of distinguished engineers who have rendered good service outside the strict limits of professional duty, the names of any Indian officers, such as, for instance, Lord Napier of Magdala, Ballard—whose early volunteered services in Turkey now make him a lieutenant-general under (we believe) fifty years of age—Patrick Stewart, the projector of the successful overland telegraph to India, and we know not how many more. We allude to this omission the more particularly because the honourable examples given are taken wholly from men of the present day. And thus reasoning, we do not forget the apparent intention to limit the citations to instances of engineers who have held appointments both non-military and non-scientific. But this objection may, after all, have arisen from a mere oversight or a desire to restrict the number of personal allusions. Whatever we may think of the author's view that "soldiering, as a trade, is more popular and respected now than it was ten or twenty years ago"—a change which he attributes to the Volunteer movement rather than to the general vicissitudes of popular sentiment—we believe, much as he does, that the old barriers between soldier and civilian have in a great measure been broken down or removed. We are also quite ready to admit that the spirit of enquiry, so notable in the present age, leads outsiders to look more closely than heretofore into military questions as well as those relating to other walks of life. Nor can we doubt the truth of the assertion that "increased public interest in soldiering has distinctly reacted upon those who have made it their profession." Let us quote more freely from the passages immediately following:—

"There is a spirit of enquiry abroad in the ranks of our army, an eagerness to improve, a desire to progress towards more complete efficiency, which promises ere long to bear a rich harvest of fruit. These feelings must be fostered and encouraged. Progress is of all things most indispensable to secure military pre-eminence. No army can stand still. If it does not advance, it will retrograde. This has been more fully recognised by the nations which in modern times have shown themselves the greatest masters in the science of war. What the Prussians did after Sadowa, Baron Stoffel tells us in full in his famous Report:—'The campaign of 1866, although supremely successful, was deemed simply a test of military organisation. It was followed by endless drastic reforms. Railway companies were reorganised, ambulance services remodelled, bearer companies organised, and infantry ammunition columns. Cavalry was increased, the condition of the soldier generally improved.' . . . It is with no desire to belaud unduly the institutions of other Powers, or to insist upon a slavish imitation of them, that I characterise the adoption of the German principle of unceasing progress as one of the most hopeful signs for the future of the English army."

It is to this especial future that the concluding chapter is devoted; and we commend the views expressed in it to thoughtful perusal. Altogether, Major Griffiths has produced a well-arranged and readable volume, which may readily draw attention from other than professional readers. His publishers have done their part in a manner which may be fairly pronounced unexceptionable.

*The Public Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield.* By Francis Hitchman. In Two Volumes. (Chapman and Hall.) It was, perhaps, inevitable that some one in sympathy with the school of politics now dominant should undertake to narrate the career of Lord Beaconsfield. But we cannot



admit that it was necessary for a party pamphlet to put on the dress of permanent history. By the motto on the title-page, in which the English Minister is likened to the Spartan Lycurgus, Mr. Hitchman forthwith declares his incompetency for his self-assumed task. The Dedication to the Attorney-General, the style and substance of the Introduction, merely emphasise the ludicrous character of the attempt. Of the innumerable qualifications of a biographer, our author displays but two—enthusiasm and industry. His fulsome adulation may perhaps be pardoned, even when it goes to the length of discovering in *Tancred* an anticipation of Max Müller's speculations on comparative religion; but our regard for the dignity of literature compels us to censure the vulgar virulence with which he throws dirt upon the names of all those politicians to whom his hero has found himself opposed. For the rest, Mr. Hitchman is evidently well read in the pamphleteering and journalism of the early decades of the present century. His researches throw light upon not a few incidents that have hitherto been obscure, though he himself admits that he has not been able to discover any authentic evidence as to certain mysterious chapters in the life of the Premier. On this point our only complaint is that he lacks the literary skill to describe an event so that its true meaning may at once be clear, but loses himself in a quagmire of quotations. For example, he miserably mangles the story of Mr. D'Israeli's apology to Charles Austin in the Queen's Bench. The ill-success of these two bulky volumes will teach a useful lesson if it deters newspaper writers from trying to anticipate the verdict of the future.

*The Dramatic Works of Lessing.* Translated from the German. Edited by Ernest Bell. With a short Memoir by Helen Zimmern. Vol. I.—Tragedies. Vol. II.—Comedies. (George Bell and Sons.) For the ordinary reader, the dramatic works of Lessing are summed up in *Nathan the Wise* and *Minna von Barnhelm*, with perhaps the addition, in advanced cases, of *Emilia Galotti*. This is certainly the first time that the English public has been presented with the sum of the four tragedies and the eight comedies of the most lucid and fascinating of German writers. Two of the tragedies had previously been translated by Mr. Boylan; and two of the comedies, beside the popular *Minna von Barnhelm*, by the late Mr. Holroyd. The seven early comedies, all written before the poet was twenty-one, and remarkable for their precocious observation of the world, have this special interest for the English reader, that they are manifestly founded upon the lines of the best comedies of the English Restoration. It is very curious that Wycherley, whose plays so very quickly fell into disrepute in his own country, contrived to wake into ardent admiration and emulation the most brilliant writer of France and the most elegant writer of Germany in the eighteenth century. Both Lessing and Voltaire were on their knees before the poet of the *Plain Dealer* when an audience was scarcely to be found in London that would tolerate his brutal and almost savage cynicism. In the tragedy of *Miss Sara Sampson*, which appeared a little later than the early comedies, Lessing is again the disciple of an English playwright, the prosaic and ignoble William Lillo, whom, however, he excels in colouring as much as he falls behind him in realistic horror and force of tragic incident. *Philotas* is of little interest and importance; and the only three remaining dramas are those masterpieces of various originality which all the world has read. These interesting and attractive volumes are introduced by a Memoir from the hand of Miss Helen Zimmern, who writes of Lessing, as is known, with authority. The sketch she gives is perforce slight, but the salient features of Lessing's noble character and genius are sketched boldly and brightly, in a clear and flowing style. The first volume is preceded by a fine portrait of Lessing, after Graff.

*Oxford: its Social and Intellectual Life.* By Algernon M. M. Stedman. (Trübner.) It is curious that no satisfactory account has yet been published of either of our great Universities. The materials lie ready to hand, but the delicate character of the subject has hitherto warned off those who might otherwise claim to be equal to the task. *Tom Brown at Oxford* is generally admitted to be no better than most continuations. The less generally read *Pass and Class* has quickly sunk into merited oblivion. Huber's *English Universities*, translated by F. Newman in 1843, despite its many glaring faults still remains the most accessible source of information on Oxford history; while for modern details and practical suggestions, the semi-official *Student's Handbook of Information concerning the University and Colleges of Oxford* is at least trustworthy and precise. Mr. Stedman, therefore, is prejudiced by no powerful competitor already in possession of the field, and we were disposed to lend an impartial ear to what he has to say. We regret to state that the predominant feeling in our mind after reading his book carefully is one of keen disappointment that such an opportunity should have been so entirely thrown away. The author shows neither the amount of knowledge nor the faculty of appreciation required for the task that he has imposed upon himself. Though he has avoided those gross mistakes and painful vulgarities of which writers for the periodical press are habitually guilty, he is equally destitute of the true academic influence. Of Oxford as a home of permanent study, with her magnificent endowments, her handsome buildings and gardens, and her inherited traditions of many centuries, he says little or nothing. From his point of view the Colleges are simply boarding-houses for adult school-boys, with varying social attractions, where a few years may be pleasantly spent, always subject to the anxiety of a succession of examinations. We should imagine that his own period of University life must have been too short to allow him to be initiated into the real genius of the place. It is scarcely worth while to comment upon his historical ignorance, or the sordid admonitions with which he has dulled the brightness of youthful enthusiasm. The pity of it is that Mr. Stedman's book will doubtless find readers, and thus tend both to encourage a type of undergraduate which unfortunately does already exist, and also to misrepresent Oxford to the outer world. He pleads that it was written in the intervals of professional duties, but such an excuse cannot be admitted on behalf of what would have been far better left altogether unwritten.

We are sorry that we cannot say anything more of Mr. W. T. Dobson's book, *The Classic Poets, their Lives and their Times*, than that we wonder how Messrs. Smith and Elder came to put their names on the title-page. By "Classic Poets" the writer means the poets who have written great epics, in all European countries—i.e., he deals with the *Iliad*, the *Lay of the Nibelungen*, the *Poem of the Cid*, the *Divina Commedia*, the *Orlando Furioso*, the *Lusiads*, the *Jerusalem*, the *Faery Queen*, the *Paradise Lost* and the *Paradise Regained*. It will be observed that the *Aeneid* finds no place in this list. As to the execution, the lives of the poets are done in a poor, bald manner, without a vestige of critical power or any fullness of knowledge. Homer, for instance, is chronicled (after the so-called Herodotean Life) as though he were as historical as Milton. The analyses of the poems are hopelessly dull, and are inaccurate in the sense of giving an imperfect account of the plots in many cases. There seems to be no reason why the book should have been written.

THE "Golden Treasury" edition of Charles and Mary Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare* (Macmillan) forms a dainty little volume, such as Elia himself would have loved, and which must at once take its place as the edition of this favour-

ite of our childhood and our youth. It has a characteristic vignette by Mr. Du Maurier, and a delicate and skilful little Introduction by Mr. Ainger.

"It is part of the charm," writes the editor, "that attaches to these Tales, that while Lamb and his sister keep themselves studiously in the background, in their characters of guides and annotators, their presence is still felt throughout. The 'withdrawing from all selfish and mercenary thoughts;' the 'lesson of all sweet and honourable thoughts and actions, to teach you courtesy, benignity, generosity, humanity,' which they attribute (with what justice!) to their great original, is felt to be not less the habitual mood of the brother and sister who, in what Wordsworth beautifully called 'their dual loneliness,' found one of their best consolations in breathing together the pure and bracing air of the Elizabethan poetry."

And brother and sister, saturated as they were with the spirit of that great age, have enabled even the children of a later generation to breathe a little of that "pure and bracing air" as they read and re-read the *Tales from Shakespeare*.

*Life of the Duke of Wellington.* By Rosamond Waite. With Portrait, Maps, and Plans. (Rivingtons.) This little volume is a valuable addition to the series of "Historical Biographies" which Mr. Creighton has undertaken to edit. The authoress has gone to the best sources for her materials, and out of them has constructed a thoroughly interesting narrative, which no Englishman can read without pride and pleasure. For, although designed especially for the use of young people, and well adapted to kindle enthusiasm in boyish minds, there is nothing in the style of the book to repel older readers from its perusal. It is simply and clearly written, and is altogether free from the vice of "fine" language, which, indeed, would have ill accorded with its subject. In a word, the tale is told in the manly straight-forward way in which the great Duke himself would have wished it told. The maps are distinct, and not overcrowded with names, but with some of the plans we are not so well satisfied. The introduction of a little colour to distinguish the various forces would have rendered them more intelligible, and a whole page at least should have been devoted to the map of the operations about Pampeluna. No scale is there given, and we very much doubt whether an inexperienced eye would, without it, form an adequate notion of the magnitude of Wellington's task. We see that Mrs. Waite retains the story that at Waterloo the Duke gave the order "Up, Guards, and at them!" What foundation for it there may be we cannot say, but certainly in his later years he denied having used the words.

MISS YONGE'S *History of France*, in Mr. Green's series of "History Primers" (Macmillan), is an admirable specimen of compression. The story of France is told with judgment and skill, so far as it is possible to tell it in 122 small pages. Two or three minor inaccuracies are worth pointing out, for the sake of future editions. It is not correct to say (p. 3) that "the descendants of Charles the Great had died out" at the coronation of Hugh Capet. Charles of Lorraine was still alive. The Huguenot wars did not come to an end with the capture of Rochelle in 1628 (p. 80), but with the capture of Privas in 1629. More startling is the statement at page 93 that "the Powers of Europe at the Peace of Ryswick had agreed that the crown of Spain should go to Charles of Austria." Of course this is a mere slip of the pen. Miss Yonge was thinking of the second Partition Treaty between Lewis and William.

*The Institutes of Justinian*, with English Introduction, &c., by Thomas Collett Sandars. Sixth Edition. (Longmans.) Ever since Roman Law became a regular subject of examination at the Inns of Court and at the Universities, Mr. Sandars's edition of the *Institutes of Justinian* has possessed a practical monopoly of the field. Based mainly on the French edition of Ortolan, it has gradually

incorporated the materials suggested by the commentaries and researches of more recent authors. In the prefatory note to the present edition Mr. Sanders acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Hunter's *Roman Law*, and adds his voice to the general commendation which that work has received. At the same time he has taken the opportunity to correct his Latin text from the edition published by Huschke at Leipzig in 1868. This book will not bear comparison with Mr. Poste's *Gaius* for originality, or with Mr. Hunter's work already alluded to for exhaustiveness of treatment; but as a clear exposition of its subject, within the limits of a student's text-book, it fully deserves the reputation it has attained.

*Ben Cramer: Working Jeweller*, by Stella Austen (J. Masters and Co.), may be best described as a very pretty story. It has a very remote connexion with real life, and male readers will be the first to protest against the authoress's tacit assumption that all women are stupid, and that, on the whole, children would be rather better without mothers than with them. Of the three women who are introduced, one is absolutely insane, and the other two are maiden aunts who, having undertaken to bring up two orphan children, spend the day in drawing and reading and sleeping, while the nephew and niece are left to mend their deplorably patched clothes and to teach themselves their lessons. There are four other children in the story without mothers, and two of them also without fathers. They all appear to do better without parents than they could possibly have done with them. Granted, however, such an unreal world as this in which high moral principle and religious knowledge come without training, the story is a pretty one, and will, doubtless, be a favourite with the little people who take what is given them and ask no questions.

*Pillars of the Empire: Sketches of Living Indian and Colonial Statesmen, Celebrities, and Officials*. Edited by T. H. S. Escott. (Chapman and Hall.) The first title of this book irresistibly suggests Jachin and Boaz, the two pillars of Solomon's temple. The Introduction, also, with its tall talk and laboured impartiality, did not prepossess us favourably. But we were agreeably disappointed on reaching the main body of the work, which is written on the whole in excellent taste. We have had more than once to express disapproval of the new practice of publishing elaborate biographies of living men. But the present book is not open to the charge of prematurely estimating half-accomplished achievement before the materials are all at hand. We have here forty-seven sketches, mostly of Indian and English officials, each of which concisely puts the main facts of incident and character which the public have a proper interest to know. This is a difficult task, requiring not only special knowledge but also the exercise of much discretion. So far as we have been able to test them, the facts are accurate; and, what is of greater importance, the general atmosphere of Anglo-Indian life has been faithfully portrayed, without giving way to the easy tendency to social satire. Perhaps from our greater familiarity with their subject, the notices of English statesmen seem less well done. But the inferiority is one of degree, not of kind. There is no undue prying into private life or the motives of conduct. Altogether we can recommend these studies to those who care to know by what kind of men our Empire is being administered. The only serious omission is that of native Canadian politicians.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THERE have been not a few complaints among the natives of Cyprus that the British officials pay but little consideration to the vernacular language. The following advertisement from the number of *Kýpos* for December 7 is a charming

specimen of translation:—*‘Ουστιδήποτε εύρεθή κóπτων ή καταστρέφον δένδρα, τιμωρηθήσεται μεθ’ όλης της αύστηρότητος των Νόμων. Κατ’ έντολήν της Αύτου Έξοχότητος του Μεγ. Άρμοστού.* It is also new to us that “shilling” becomes *σελίδιον* in Modern Greek. The newspaper is printed half in English and half in Greek, with an editor of each nationality.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. have in the press a new edition of Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre's account of the military operations at Cabul which ended in the retreat and destruction of the British army in January 1842. The edition will be revised and emended by the author, and edited by Colonel Malleon, C.S.I.; and will be issued about the end of the present month.

It is proposed to purchase by subscription a marble bust of the late Thomas Wright, the property of Mrs. Wright, executed by Joseph Durham, R.A., and to place it in some public hall or library, to be determined on by the subscribers. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. T. F. Dillon Croker, E. W. Brabrook, and C. Roach Smith.

THE *Fishing Gazette*, a journal devoted to angling, river, lake, and sea fishing, and fish culture, enters with the present number on the third year of its existence. It has lately become the property of an experienced angler, who will endeavour to make the paper still more generally useful to the angling world.

Two new Chairs have recently been founded at Paris, in fulfilment of credits in the budget of the opening financial year. M. Fustel de Coulanges, of the Institute, is appointed Professor of the History of the Middle Ages in the Faculty of Letters, and M. Accarias Professor of the Pandects in the Faculty of Law.

M. FRANÇOIS GITTENS, of Antwerp, who recently delivered there a “Discours sur le Théâtre Flamand” on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the National Theatre, is now engaged on a complete *History of the Flemish Drama*.

FEBRUARY 5, 1879, being the tercentenary of the birth of Vondel, the greatest of Dutch writers, it is proposed to open on that day, at Amsterdam, a Vondel Exhibition, consisting of portraits of the poet, first editions of his works, MSS. and letters written by or addressed to him, and objects illustrating the condition of the stage as he found it and as he left it. We are requested to beg the co-operation of English collectors in this proposed exhibition, and to ask anyone who is willing to lend specimens to communicate with Heer A. D. De Vries, Oude Doelenstraat 5, Amsterdam. Whatever is lent will be carefully returned, carriage paid, at the close of the exhibition.

BJORNSON's new comedy, *The New System*, was performed in Berlin last Saturday, for the first time. It is to be printed in a German translation before the Norwegian original appears.

MESSRS. KERRY AND ENDEAN will issue next week a new novel, entitled *Love's Revenge*, by Lady Ida Jocelyne, in two volumes.

AMONG the contents of the forthcoming number of the *Revue Historique*, we notice:—“De quelques navigations des Egyptiens sur les côtes de la mer Erythrée,” by G. Maspero; “Henri-Grégoire, évêque constitutionnel de Loir-et-Cher (1791-1801),” by A. Gazier; “La Jacquerie en Beauvaisis,” by J. Flammermont, &c.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, whom we take to be a Bombay Parsee, has opportunely republished some papers read before the East India Association in 1876, in a pamphlet entitled *Poverty of India* (Vincent Brooks, Day and Son). His statistics, like all Indian figures, are open to criticism, and have not been brought down to date; but it is difficult to resist his conclusion—that the *exploitation* of India by European methods is placing a

financial burden upon that country greater than she can bear. It is to be hoped that the official investigations of the Famine Commission, assisted by a trained agriculturist like Mr. Caird, will throw light upon the problem which this pamphlet only suggests.

THE letter of Sir Thomas Lawrence which appeared in our last issue should have been dated 1825, and not 1828.

WITH reference to a statement that has appeared in a contemporary to the effect that the Delegates of the Clarendon Press have agreed to publish the Philological Society's English Dictionary, we are requested to say that no agreement to that effect has been executed by either the Delegates, or the society, or their editor; and that some of the terms proposed have been so strongly protested against by the society and so sharply debated that, until the execution of the agreements, any announcement on the matter is premature.

LORD TOLLEMACHE, of Helmingham, has kindly lent his priceless MS. of King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of *Orosius* to Mr. Henry Sweet, to prepare an edition of it for the Early English Text Society. On comparing it with the Latin *Orosius*, Mr. Sweet finds such extraordinarily large omissions of the original that he has resolved to print only such selections from it as Alfred translated: these will be set opposite the text, and will clear up the occasional misunderstandings of his original by the translator.

PROF. GASTON PARIS has been good enough to promise that he will write a second Introduction to Mr. S. J. Herbage's edition of *Sir Ferumbras* from the unique Ashmole MS., for the Early English Text Society. This Introduction will deal with the French original and its sources, while Mr. Herbage's will be confined to the English versions and their MSS. The text of the poem is all in type, and this *Sir Ferumbras* will form the first of the series of Early English Charlemagne Romances that the society will produce in due course.

PROF. EMILIO TEZA, of Pisa, has, through Mr. R. N. Cust, undertaken to write a paper on the Manchchu language for the Philological Society.

*England from a Back-Window: with Views of Scotland and Ireland*, is the new humorous production of Mr. J. M. Bailey, “the Danbury News man.”

MR. WILLIAM J. ROLFE has just issued the tenth of his series of Annotated Select Plays of Shakspeare—namely, *Hamlet*, in a handsome small quarto.

THE White Russian dialect long ago attracted the attention of the philological department of the Imperial Russian Academy of Science on account of the remnants of the ancient Russian language which it contains. Some years ago the society published a complete dictionary of the White Russian dialect, the compiler of which, M. Nosovich, followed the pronunciation that prevails in the government of Moghilevsk. But in the wide region, inhabited by White Russians, which extends from the Nieman and Narev to the sources of the Volga, and from the Western Drina to Pripet and Iput, there exist several local dialects, differing from each other not only in phonetic but in lexical respects, so far as can be judged from the few extant monuments of oral literature. To investigate these various idioms, and to define their relations to each other and to the dialects of the Great Russian language, constitutes a problem of great importance, all the more so because such an investigation may lead to a solution of the hitherto vexed question whether the White Russian dialect with its branches is to be regarded as an independent dialect of the Russian language, or as one of the dialects of Great Russian. Wishing to advance enquiry, the department proposed that



M. Shein should undertake an investigation of the language in the south and north-west districts of the government of Vitebsk, and in the north-west districts of the governments of Minsk and Moghilevsk. M. Shein was recommended to direct his attention (1) to the characteristic features which distinguish the White Russian from the Great Russian dialect; (2) to the phonetic peculiarities which separate one variety of the White Russian dialect from another; (3) to words which may be added to the dictionary of Nosovich; (4) to a collection of the tales, songs, and other records of oral literature. M. Shein has, we understand, succeeded in collecting a large mass of material.

THE *Rivista Europea* for December 16 has the beginning of an "Episode of the Neapolitan Conspiracy against Spain (1635-1640)," by Signor Ademollo, who makes a careful study of the political career of Don Giovanni Orefice, Prince of Sanza, who was executed in 1640, and whom Signor Ademollo claims as a martyr of Neapolitan independence. Signor Coppi begins a series of remarks on "Italian Universities in the Middle Ages." As far as the first instalment goes, he does not rise above commonplaces, which are put scampily together, without any attempt to give them a literary form. Signor Roncaglia prints an unpublished poem of Fulvio Testi, an ode addressed to Alessandro Tassoni, of date about 1620. The ode is extremely spirited, and is an exhortation to Tassoni to tune his lyre to heroic strains, and so rouse the Italians to fight for their freedom.

THE *Revue Politique et Littéraire* of December 21 has an excellent article by M<sup>me</sup>. Coignet on "Lamartine as a Politician." The object of the writer is to show Lamartine's influence in reducing to shape and system the ideas of the French Revolution, and so to claim him as the precursor of the "Liberal Conservative and progressive Republic" which France is at present labouring to realise. M. de Rozière contributes a very interesting account of the "Statutes of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages," in which, from the bibliography of collections of the statutes, he shows the zeal with which the Popes suppressed every recollection of former municipal liberties in Rome.

THE *Oswestry Advertiser* states that the next volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* is to be edited by the Rev. Trevor Owen, of Llaugedwyn.

## OBITUARY.

MRS. GROTE.

AFTER a long life, happily passed in the best circles in politics, literature, and art, Mrs. Grote died on December 20, at that house near Albury Park, in Surrey, which she had christened by the name of "The Ridgeway." The second daughter of Mr. Thomas Lewin, whose family had long resided at Bexley, in Kent, Miss Harriet Lewin was born in 1792. She was introduced to her future husband in the winter of 1814-15, but circumstances which the curious may discover on turning to the pages of the *Personal Life of George Grote* prevented their union for some years. Their marriage took place at Bexley in March 1820. In accordance with the universal custom in banking life at that time, the first years of their married life were passed at a house in Threadneedle Street, adjoining the bank of Prescott Grote and Co., in which Mr. Grote was the junior partner. Until 1832 the wearisome confinement in the heart of the busy city was only broken by a month's holiday in the summer, and by occasional visits to the "Northern heights" of London. Still, whether they resided in Threadneedle Street or at Dulwich Wood, Burnham or Ridgeway, their house was ever the resort of the foremost men in political and literary life. Both the Mills, both the Austins, Charles Buller, and Sir William Molesworth, were among the most frequent guests in the City; at their later houses might be seen Hallam, Bunsen, or Corne-

wall Lewis. Jenny Lind long resided with them in Eccleston Street, and thither the genial hospitality of Mr. Grote and his love of music attracted Mendelssohn, Chopin, and Thalberg. Not for her own sake alone, but for her happy suggestion to her husband to undertake the task of writing a History of Greece, should Mrs. Grote's name be held in honour. She it was that negotiated for its publication, and aided its progress as the successive volumes slowly issued from the press. That delightful scene at "History Hut," East Burnham, at the Christmas of 1855, when Mrs. Grote celebrated the completion of the History by "brewing a bowl of punch for the little household," and descanted on the pleasure of living to see that happy day, will not readily be forgotten by any readers of the *Personal Life of Grote*. Mrs. Grote's first contributions to the *Westminster Review* were prompted by a desire to add a "few pounds" to the scanty income allowed to the young couple by the elder Mr. George Grote. Her volume of *Collected Papers* (1862) contained, in addition to other articles, the substance of the review of Tom Moore's Life which she contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, and several papers which appeared in the columns of the *Spectator*. In 1860 Mrs. Grote published a *Memoir of the Life of Ary Scheffer*, in which she feelingly delineated the noble character of the "man," and the devotional nature of the "painter." In less than a year it passed into a second edition. The *Personal Life of George Grote*, commenced in 1866, was not completed, owing to illness and other interruptions, until 1873. This memoir of her husband has been translated into German by Prof. Seligmann. It is interesting from the glimpses into the inner life of the historian, and from the curious manner in which its author appeared at one time as an outside critic of Mr. Grote, and at another as "the very pulse" of his existence. Rarely, indeed, has a wife been more intimately connected with the labours of her husband. From the date of their first acquaintance she endeavoured, by patient study, to qualify herself for fit companionship with him; and the spirit which animated her during those tedious years of courtship may truly be said never to have deserted her through their more than half-century of married life.

THE death is announced of the Princess Mary of Lichtenstein, author of the richly-illustrated work on *Holland House* published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. about five years since.

ONE of the most familiar names in Oxford life half a century ago has just dropped out of the ranks of the clergy. The Rev. John Mitchel Chapman, rector of Tending in Essex since 1838, died at the rectory on December 20. Born in 1799, he matriculated at Exeter College, and took a second-class in 1821. Three years later he became fellow and mathematical tutor of Balliol College, holding those posts until his appointment to Tending in 1838. During these years many of the most eminent men in Church and State, including the present heads of the Anglican and Roman Churches in this country, enjoyed the benefits of his teaching. He published, in addition to several single sermons, a pamphlet of *Reminiscences of Three Oxford Worthies* (1875): the Rev. John Keble; the Rev. John Miller, formerly fellow of Worcester, and a very intimate friend of Keble; and the Rev. C. A. Ogilvie, late Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology. The memorials of Keble and Miller had been previously printed for the private gratification of their friends. To the Rev. J. T. Round's work on *The Distinctive Peculiarities of each of the Four Evangelists* (1866) Mr. Chapman prefixed a memoir of its author, also an old fellow and tutor of Balliol.

THE death is announced, at St. Andrews on the 25th ult., of Dr. Thomas Thomson Jackson, who was for forty-two years Professor of Divinity at the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews.

An interesting sketch of his character and teaching will be found in the *Scotsman* for December 26.

THE New York *Nation* announces the death of Stephen H. Carpenter, Professor of Logic and English Literature in the University of Wisconsin, in his forty-eighth year. His published works include *Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity*, *The English of the Fourteenth Century*, and an *Introduction to the Study of Anglo-Saxon*. He had just ready for the press a translation of *Beowulf*, with notes.

THE Swedish poet Karl Vilhelm Böttiger died suddenly of heart-disease at Upsala on the night of the 22nd ult. He was the last of the old race, having won a place in literature very early in life. He was born in 1807, and achieved a great success with his *Youthful Memories from the Hours of Song* in 1830, and his *Lyrical Poems* in 1837 and 1839. He became the son-in-law of Esaias Tegnér, whom he succeeded in the Swedish Academy, and whose works he edited. As a dramatist Böttiger will be remembered by *Ett national-divertissement* and *En majdag i Värmd*. His last literary appearance was in a hot discussion last summer with Dr. Georg Brandes concerning the arrangement of some of Tegnér's poems.

## NOTES OF TRAVEL.

COLONEL PRJEVALSKI, having recovered his health, is about to leave St. Petersburg for Kulja, whence he will endeavour to push his way into Tibet and, if possible, as far as India.

STANFORD'S *Orographical Map of Asia*, edited by Prof. Ramsay, of the Geological Survey, exhibits in a clear manner the height of the land and the depth of the sea. The map has evidently been compiled with considerable care. It may fairly rank with the best German maps of the same class, and the style in which it is got up is creditable to Mr. Stanford's geographical establishment.

E. VON HESSE-WARTTEG'S *Nord-Amerika, seine Städte und Naturwunder, sein Land und seine Leute* (Leipzig: Weigel), is a popular description of the United States and Canada, based upon personal observation. Among the contributors are Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, F. Ratzel, Charles Nordhoff, and other authors of reputation. The work is liberally illustrated. The first volume now before us deals with the Eastern States; a second volume will be devoted to the West and the Rocky Mountains; a third to California and the South. Thus far neither Boston nor the great cities of Canada have been referred to. We shall return to the subject when the work is completed.

It is probable that Mr. J. Thomson, who has recently returned from a journey in Cyprus, will give an account of his experiences in that island at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on January 13. Mr. Thomson, we hear, was successful in taking some excellent photographs of various objects of interest.

WITH the present month the Royal Geographical Society have commenced the publication of a new monthly geographical periodical, entitled *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography*, which in future will be more conveniently referred to by the latter portion of its lengthy title. The contents comprise Sir Rutherford Alcock's opening address on November 11; Signor d'Albertis' paper on the Fly River, New Guinea; and Mr. Markham's on the Arctic Expeditions of 1878, which with the discussions form the "Proceedings" of the first and third meetings of the session. Both of the papers mentioned are illustrated by maps drawn from original charts. Mr. Markham also contributes a carefully-compiled account of the mountain passes on the Afghan frontier of British India. It is illustrated by a map of the Sulimani Mountains, based on Major

C. W. Wilson's map (collated with other authorities), which has been privately circulated to a limited extent by the India Office. In recording the existing sources of information Mr. Markham gives expression to a widely-felt dissatisfaction at the useless suppression of geographical information by the India Office:—

"It is well known that a vast mass of information on the North-West frontier has been brought together, after the untiring work of years, and most ably condensed and systematised by our associate Colonel MacGregor. We heard this from himself in 1876 [February 28]; but his valuable labours are still obscured in the mists of official secrecy."

The object of the India Office is, of course, not difficult to explain; but, notwithstanding all their care, we believe that an important (suppressed) work of Colonel MacGregor's can, or could a short time ago, be bought second-hand in St. Petersburg! The "Geographical Notes" contain a not very satisfactory account of the survey arrangements of the Afghanistan Expedition. These notes are succeeded by an obituary notice of Sir G. Back, and a succinct account of the proceedings at the International Congress of Commercial Geography and at recent meetings of the French and German Geographical Societies. It may be hoped that the editor will be able to maintain the high standard of excellence of this new publication, though the necessity of inserting routine matter in the organ of a society will sometimes, it is to be feared, operate to its disadvantage.

THE new number of the *Bollettino* of the Italian Geographical Society contains the concluding portion of a letter to the Minister of Marine at Rome from Lieut. Giacomo Bove, who is attached to Prof. Nordenskiöld's expedition, and a communication from Signor Gessi dated from Gaba Sciambil on August 20. The same society have also just issued the second instalment of vol. i. of their *Memorie*, a publication which is to appear at irregular intervals. The contents include extracts from Capt. Cecchi's account of his journey from Tul-Harré to Liège, from a Report by the Italian engineer Signor G. Chiari on the region between Zeila and Farré, and from a long communication by the Marchese Antinori on the Italian Expedition to Equatorial Africa, as well as the concluding portion of "Istruzioni Scientifiche pei Viaggiatori." Among the illustrations are a map showing the route followed by Captains Martini and Cecchi in their journey from Zeila to Shoa, and another exhibiting the same region in greater detail.

THE just-published *Bulletin* of the French Geographical Society opens with M. Alphonse Pinart's account of his exploration of Easter Island, which has attained some celebrity by its gigantic stone images. M. Antoine d'Abbadie, the well-known African traveller, also contributes a paper, entitled "Instruments à employer en voyage." The rest of the number is chiefly occupied with particulars of the proceedings at the inauguration of the society's *hôtel* in September last.

M. CHARLES HERTZ, the originator of the Société de Géographie Commerciale of Paris, is about to undertake the publication of a work entitled *La Géographie Contemporaine*, of which the specimen *livraison* is now before us. This work, which will be illustrated with from 600 to 800 maps, will be divided into ten series of three to five volumes each. The work is to be issued in weekly *livraisons*, of sixteen large octavo pages each, commencing with the first of this month.

#### THE PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

IN continuation of the notes in the ACADEMY of October 24 and November 9, we gather from the last issue of the Lisbon *Financial and Mercantile Gazette* more detailed particulars respecting the proceedings of the Portuguese explorers in Western Africa, which are of considerable interest from a geographical point of view.

On leaving Benguela on November 11, 1877, the expedition followed a south-west course, and, after passing Quipula and the River Caparobo, or S. Francisco, arrived at Dombe in S. Lat. 12° 55', E. Long. 13° 7'. On December 4 they continued their route to the south-south-east, passing Cabindondo, Taramanjamba, Tive, Salcunga, Calucula, and Tama, after which they crossed some streams which have their sources on the northern side of the Tama and Munda mountain ranges, lying between S. Lat. 13° 30' and 14°, and E. Long. 13° 20' and 14° 20'. Among these streams were the Mampuro, Quitake, Maolo, and Toi, all of which flow to the N.N.E. into the River Cabunga, which is a branch of the Caparobo, and rises near Quillengues in S. Lat. 14° 3', E. Long. 14° 5'. After leaving that place, the explorers crossed the Visseua mountain (1,750 metres), and before reaching Ngola met with the small rivers Cuberal, Chicocote, and Cucege, all of which flow in a south-easterly direction into the Que, an affluent of the Cunene. Ngola, in S. Lat. 14° 20', was the most southerly point reached by the expedition, and from that they marched north-east to Bihé. Between Ngola and Caconda they met with numerous streams, some of which have their sources on the south side of the Anha mountain range, in the west of the country of Nano, and flow directly into the Cunene, or through its affluent, the Que. Among others may be mentioned the Russerem, Caculocai, Cuve, and Cobunge; other small rivers were also crossed, which rise in the mountains south-east of the country of Nano, and flow into the Cunene. Owing to the porter difficulty, alluded to in a previous note, the party did not explore the southern portion of the territory claimed by the Portuguese, and lying between S. Lat. 15° and 18°. On arriving at Bihé, the explorers, as we have before stated, resolved on separating, Messrs. Capello and Ivens proceeding northwards, and M. Serpa Pinto to the east, with the view of reaching Zumbo, on the left bank of the Zambesi, and thus gaining the East Coast.

From the foregoing notes it will be seen that the exploration of the Cunene or Nourse River has been once more abandoned, and its lower course still remains a dotted line on our maps. The last attempt to explore its banks was that of Mr. Anderson, in 1867, who started from Ondonga; he crossed the Cunene, arrived at Mossamedes, and died on his return in the country of Ovampo.

#### WILLIAM RYLEY, LANCASTER HERALD.

At the meeting of the Manchester Literary Club last week, Mr. John Eglington Bailey, F.S.A., read a biographical notice of William Ryley, Lancaster Herald, who was most assiduous in his profession as herald, and as Keeper of the Records at the Tower, at a time when Hugh Peters proposed to burn them. Mr. Bailey's paper was based mainly on inedited materials, and included many particulars relating to the College of Arms during the Interregnum. Ryley, who is notable as having aided the researches of Milton, Dodsworth and Fuller, has been overlooked by Lancashire annalists, although it is certain from his own relation, recorded by Fuller, that he belonged to that county. His ancestors were of East Lancashire; one of the connexions of the family, Hugh Ryley, steward to Bishop Jewell, closed the eyes of that prelate September 22, 1571. William Ryley entered the Tower as Clerk of Records about 1620, and ten years later became Rouge Rose. In the same year his son William, who was of Christ Church, Oxon, and bred a gentleman, petitioned for the office of Bluemantle Pursuivant, stating that he had been educated by his father for twelve years past in Heraldry and Records. The office was, however, given to the elder Ryley, and he took the Visitations of Oxford and Bucks in 1634. In 1641 he became Lancaster Herald; and, in his official capacity, his signature is found attached to many public documents, among them

to the funeral certificate of Alice, Countess of Derby. In the Civil War he halted between the two parties. For the King he secretly made a collection of the cornets (flags) and colours used in the parliamentary service, and sent them to his Majesty in a fair book. For the Parliament he was ordered to register all ensigns and cornets taken at Naseby. He quarrelled with his brother officers, and was violently persecuted full ten years. Dugdale styled him "an arrant rascal." On the occasion of the death of the Earl of Essex Ryley was made Norroy, in order to more fittingly celebrate the funeral. This office he afterwards described as one of quality, though not of profit, amounting but to the "degree of a solicitor." In 1645 he penned his first petition for the arrears of salary, and said that he had seven small children. In 1648 he petitioned Parliament for seven years' remuneration for his services among the Records. The public good, he justly observed, lay nowhere more eminently than in the public Records—a sentiment which deserved the 200*l.* given to him for present subsistence. In 1654 his salary was fixed at 200*l.* per annum, and he was ordered thenceforth to take only 2*s.* 6*d.* for every search in lieu of 10*s.* as heretofore, and to employ his time in making a perfect calendar of the Records. The latter was a business, according to Prynne, that wanted Argus's hundred eyes, Briareus's hundred hands, and Nestor's century of years. Meanwhile Ryley prepared many patents of arms for his countrymen. The Protector Richard made him Clarencieux, but he lost his offices at the Restoration, when he and his son became clerks to Prynne, who was made Keeper. The latter animadverted upon the "negligence, nescience, or slothfulness" of their former keepers, and described the records as being "in one confused chaos, under corroding, putrefying cobwebs, dust, filth, in the darkest corner of Caesar's chapel in the White Tower." Ryley took the Visitation of Middlesex in 1664; and in the same year Pepys, after relating the particulars of the quarrel between the House of Commons and Prynne, says that he "saw old Ryley, the herald, and spoke to his son," the conversation showing that both clerks were on bad terms with Prynne. The Ryleys were joint authors of the *Placita Parliamentaria*, 1661, folio, the elder being styled of the Middle Temple, gent., and the younger of the Inner Temple, gent. This work, which has two most excellent indexes, was dedicated to the Earl of Clarendon, and recommended by Sir Heneage Finch, a connexion of the younger Ryley's wife, Elizabeth Chester. Lord Hale had a high opinion of this work. The elder Ryley died in 1667. The remaining years of the younger Ryley, as viewed through his own petitions, were full of trouble arising from poverty. Shortly before his death, which took place at his residence at Acton, Middlesex, November 1675, he was afflicted with dropsy, consumption, "and several other distempers; so that many of the College of Physicians declare there is but little hope of my recovery." In his last petition he begged a friend to take care that the collection of his dear deceased father's labours of above forty-seven years, and his own of twenty-six years, with his printed books, might be sold to the best advantage for his own widow and children, he then not having wherewithal to be buried. Devotion to their profession was the praiseworthy feature of the lives of the Ryleys, and the pleasure they derived from their antiquarian pursuits showed that such studies were, as Warton has said, "strewn with flowers."

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### General Literature.

- BACHMANN, J. Ernst Wilhelm Hengstenberg. Sein Leben u. Wirken. 2. Bd. 1. Hülft. Güttersloh: Bertelsmann. 3 M.  
BLANC, Ch. Les Deux-arts à l'exposition universelle de 1878. Paris: Loones.  
CHRUSTSCHOFF, K. v. Einiges tib. den Cerro del Mercado bei Durango in Mexico. Würzburg: Stuber. 5 M.



DE MAS LATRIE, L. L'île de Chypre : sa situation présente et ses souvenirs du moyen âge. Paris : Firmin-Didot. 5 fr.  
 DURAND, M. Le Japon pittoresque. Paris : Plon. 4 fr.  
 GUESSELT, P., J. FALKENSTEIN, u. E. PRICHSEL-LOESCHER. Die Loango-Expedition, ausgesandt v. der Deutschen Gesellschaft zur Erforschung Aequatorial-Africas 1873-6. 1. Abth. Leipzig : Froberg. 15 M.  
 KANTZ, F. Donau-Bulgarien u. der Balkan. 3. Bd. Leipzig : Fries. 25 M.  
 TOEPFEN, H. Die Doppelinsel Nowaja Semlja. Leipzig : Mutze. 2 M.  
 VIOLET-LE-DUC. Histoire d'un hôtel de ville et d'une cathédrale. Paris : Hetzel. 9 fr.  
 WATKINSON's Wanderings in South America. Ed. J. G. Wood. Macmillan. 21s.

## History.

BAUDILLARD, H. Histoire du luxe privé et public depuis l'antiquité jusqu'à nos jours. T. 2. Le luxe romain. Paris : Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 DIEFFENBACH, L. F. Graf Franz zur Erbach-Erbach. Darmstadt : Literarisch-artistische Anstalt. 5 M.  
 ENSEIGNEMENTS de la duchesse de Bourbon, Anne de France, à sa fille Susanne. Paris : Rouveyre. 25 fr.  
 KLUCKHOHN, A. Friedrich der Fromme, Kurfürst v. der Pfalz, der Schützer der reformierten Kirche. 1559-1576. 2. Hälfte. Nordlingen : Beck. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
 MESSINA, M. Apologia di Cicerone contro Teodoro Mommsen. Napoli : Detken & Rocholl. 3 L.  
 ONKEN, W. Oesterreich u. Preussen im Befreiungskriege. 2. Bd. 1. Abth. Berlin : Grote.  
 SCHAEFER, C. De scribis senatus populique Atheniensium. Berlin : Mayer & Müller. 1 M.

## Physical Science and Philosophy.

LANGENHAN, A. Die Versteinerungen d. bunten Sandsteins, d. Muschelkalks u. d. Keupers in Thüringen. Gotha : Thieme-mann. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
 MARTUS, C. F. Ph. de, et A. G. EICHLER. Flora brasiliensis. Fasc. 79. Leipzig : Fleischner. 45 M.  
 SCHNEIDER, O. Naturwissenschaftliche Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Kaukasusländer. Dresden : Burdach. 6 M.  
 ZOEGLER, O. Geschichte der Beziehungen zwischen Theologie u. Naturwissenschaft. 2. Abth. Gütersloh : Bertelsmann. 15 M.

## Philology.

BAEHRENS, E. Miscellanea critica. Leipzig : Fries. 6 M.  
 BAGNATO, V. Plantas in seinen Verhältnissen zu seinen griechischen Originalen. Tübingen : Fues. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
 BAUMGARTEN, O. Quaestiones scenicae in Aeschyl's *Choephori*. Berlin : Calvary. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
 CHAMBRUN, E. de. Glossaire du Morvan. Paris : Champion. 30 fr.  
 COHN, L. Quaestiones Eustathianae. Pars I. Breslau : Koebner. 1 M.  
 HAAS, J. De L. Annae Senecae philosophi monitis. Würzburg : Stuber. 2 M.  
 RIGVEDA, die, od. die heiligen Hymnen der Brähmana. In's Deutsche übers. v. A. Ludwig. 3. Bd. Prag : Tempsky. 15 M.  
 SOUTHES, le papyrus funéraire de, traduit et annoté par Lefebvre et P. Guéysson. Paris : Leroux. 30 fr.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SOUTH AFRICAN FOLK-LORE.

Bath : Dec. 30, 1878.

The following statement speaks for itself. But I would add a word or two to press upon all those who are interested in "the science of man" the importance of assisting so far as they can the work about to be begun in South Africa. It would be a grave misfortune if the attempt to found a periodical devoted to the task of preserving the fast perishing folk-lore and dialects of Bushmen, Hottentots, and Kafirs, were to be allowed to fail through want of sufficient support. It must be remembered that a periodical, however cheap the form in which it may be published, cannot exist without subscribers in South Africa, any more than it can in England, and that the English scientific public is necessarily larger than a colonial one. Now that a Folk-lore Society has been established among ourselves, we may appeal with confidence to its members to encourage a work that is about to be undertaken on this fruitful and hardly broken soil.

A. H. SAYCE.

"The existence, among the aboriginal nations of South Africa, of a very extensive traditional literature is a well-known fact. Not a few stories forming part of this literature have been written down; and as in some of them terms occur which no longer appear to be used in colloquial language, and the meanings of which are, in many instances, not fully understood, there is no doubt that we meet in them with literary productions of great antiquity, handed down to the present generation in a somewhat similar manner to that in which the Homeric poems reached

the age of Pindarus. But European civilisation is gaining ground among the natives, and within a few years the opportunities for collecting South African folk-lore will be, if not altogether lost, at least far less frequent than they are now. This would be a great loss to "the science of man," particularly as there is much which is exceptionally primitive in the languages and ideas of the South African aboriginal races. There are not a few missionaries and other Europeans in South Africa who have ample opportunities for collecting South African folk-lore. Some of these, however, are not aware of the importance of such collections; and those who are would be greatly encouraged in the task of making them if a channel for their speedy publication existed.

"In the hope of contributing towards the collection of South African traditional literature, a folk-lore society is in course of formation at Cape Town, which already includes members in distant parts of South Africa. The publication of a small periodical, every second month, is also proposed by the society. The annual subscription to this periodical will be four shillings, exclusive of postage. Folk-lore intended for publication in it should be accurately written down in the language and words of the narrator, and a translation into English, or some other well-known European language, added. Further information regarding facts illustrative of native life or native literature will also, whenever practicable, be published.

"The South African Folk-lore Society already contains the following members:—

## MISS FRERE.

H. E. R. Bright, Esq.,  
 Under-Secretary for  
 Native Affairs.  
 C. A. Fairbridge, Esq.  
 T. E. Fuller, Esq.  
 Rev. Dr. C. H. Hahn.  
 Mrs. J. W. G. van Oordt.  
 Rev. J. Rath.

J. Sanderson, Esq.  
 H. C. Schunke, Esq.  
 Dr. J. Shaw.  
 Saul Solomon, Esq.  
 Mrs. Solomon.  
 G. Mc. Theal, Esq.  
 Rev. A. J. Wookey.  
 L. C. Lloyd.

"[Intending subscribers to the projected periodical are requested kindly to send in their names and addresses, stating the number of copies required by them, to the Secretary of the South African Folk-lore Society, care of Miss L. C. Lloyd, Cape Town.]  
 "Cape Town, November, 1878."

## A HARLEIAN MS. OF SERVIUS.

Harrow : December 28, 1878.

The Harleian collection in the British Museum contains a manuscript of Servius assigned to the ninth century (Harl. 2782), which I looked at last July, but did not examine further, supposing it possible that it might have been already collated by or for Thilo and Hagen, the first instalment of whose Servius has recently appeared, and will, I hope, be welcomed as cordially as it deserves. As, however, the Harleian MS. is not mentioned by Thilo, and was apparently also unknown to Lion, a few words on its character may not be out of place, if only to warn scholars against expecting too much from it.

The MS. contains the Commentaries on the Georgics, the Aeneid, and the Eclogues, in the order in which I have mentioned them. The Life of Vergil is prefixed as usual to the commentary on the Aeneid, and some of it is repeated at the beginning of the commentary on the Eclogues. The MS., which is fairly well written, is corrected by a second hand, apparently of the same date, or thereabouts, as that of the MS. itself. A few brief notes are added in the margin by a much later hand. So far as it is possible to judge from an examination of a few pages, I should say that the Harleianus represents as good a recension as any of Thilo's MSS. except the *Fuldensis* or *Cassellanus* (C). The additions which Thilo prints in italics from this excellent copy are, so far as I have seen, invariably omitted in the Harleianus. I should doubt whether a full collation of the Harleianus would add much to the critical material already collected. Scholars

may judge from the subjoined specimen of its readings.

## Thilo.

P. 1, l. 4, Magia  
 P. 1, l. 6, verecundissimus

## Harleianus 2782.

Ma ia (g erased)  
 verecundissimus : but  
 verecundus in *Life* pre-  
 fixed to the commentary  
 on the Eclogues  
 primum coepit a distichon  
 factum in

P. 1, l. 8, primum ab  
 hoc distichon  
 factum est in

P. 1, l. 9, Ballistam  
 P. 1, l. 12, cirin aetnam  
 P. 2, l. 12, nec edidit

Ballistam  
 cinna etnam  
 nec cecinit nec ad limam  
 perduxit (nec-perduxit  
 being added by the early  
 corrector)

P. 2, l. 13, Tuccam  
 P. 2, l. 15, cursus  
 P. 3, l. 2, clara  
 P. 3, l. 5, Danaum

Tuccam  
 cursus  
 dira  
 Danaum paenam

P. 3, l. 9, sceleratas  
 P. 3, l. 14, Priamus Troia

sceleratas poenas  
 poenas

P. 3, l. 15, sudarit  
 P. 3, l. 17, habet haec  
 P. 3, l. 20, ultrici

proprium ut troi<sup>o</sup> (pro-  
 priam being a correc-  
 tion for priamus, and  
 troico for troia)

P. 4, l. 11, Atiae  
 P. 4, l. 12, iulo Aeneae  
 P. 4, l. 15, unam et

sudaret  
 habet haec  
 ultrici famam

P. 5, l. 13, inania sen-  
 tire  
 P. 6, l. 7, coriis  
 P. 6, l. 23, Ilium civi-  
 tas Troiae

famam  
 Sati  
 iulo Aeneae  
 viginti et unam

P. 7, l. 8, novitas  
 creavit  
 errorem  
 P. 8, l. 17, Sallustio  
 P. 9, l. 2, prolepsin

in hac sentire  
 comis  
 Ilium civitas Asiae

P. 9, l. 6, remotam  
 P. 9, l. 10, litus posse  
 et terram  
 dici

novitas . . . errorem  
 Salustio  
 prolepsis

P. 9, l. 17, archaismos  
 P. 9, l. 19, torris

remotam  
 litus posse terram dici  
 sarcasmos  
 torris iactatus et alto

P. 9, l. 21, Harpyiis  
 P. 9, l. 22, in mari fluctibus

harpiis  
 in maris fluctibus

P. 10, l. 21, tunc  
 P. 11, l. 20, dummodo  
 conderet

tum  
 dum modo dum conderet.

P. 10, l. 21, tunc  
 P. 11, l. 20, dummodo  
 conderet

tum  
 dum modo dum conderet.

P. 10, l. 21, tunc  
 P. 11, l. 20, dummodo  
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 P. 11, l. 20, dummodo  
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P. 10, l. 21, tunc  
 P. 11, l. 20, dummodo  
 conderet

tum  
 dum modo dum conderet.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Jan. 6.—5 P.M. London Institution: "Organisation and Moral Feeling," by Prof. H. Mandaley.  
 7 P.M. Actuaries: "Rates of Mortality in New South Wales," by Prof. Pell.  
 8 P.M. Victoria Institute: "The Lapse of Time since the Glacial Epoch determined by the Date of the Polished Stone Age," by J. C. Southall.  
 TUESDAY, Jan. 7.—3 P.M. Royal Institution: "A Soap Bubble, V." by Prof. Dewar.  
 8 P.M. Anthropological Institute: "Revised Nomenclature of the Inter-Oceanic Races of Men," by the Rev. S. J. Whitmore; "Ethnological Notes on Kottapu, Motu, and Neighbouring Tribes of New Guinea," by W. G. Lawes.  
 8 P.M. Mineralogical: "On Pilolite," by Prof. M. Heddle; "On so-called Green Garnets from the Urals," by Prof. A. H. Church; "On the Magnetism of Rocks and Minerals," by J. B. Hannay; "On the Celestine and Baryte-Celestine of Clifton," by J. N. Collie; "On some Silicates of Copper," by W. Semmons; "Contributions towards a History of British Meteorites," by Townshend M. Hall; "Notes on some Crystals of Iron," by Amos Beardsley; "Additional Note on Fen-Whitite," by J. H. Collins.  
 8.30 P.M. Biblical Archaeology.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8.—8 P.M. Geological: "Description of Fragmentary Indications of a Huge Kind of Theriodont Reptile (*Titanosuchus ferox*, Ow.), from Beaufort West, Cape of Good Hope," by Prof. R. Owen; "Notes on the Consolidated Beach at Pernaumbuco," by J. Clarke Hackshaw; "On some Tin-Deposits of the Malayan Peninsula," by Patrick Doyle.

8 P.M. Society of Arts: Juvenile Lecture.

8 P.M. Microscopical: "Observations on *Dactylocarax pumiceus*, with a Description of a new variety *D. Stutchburgi*," by W. J. Sollas; "Note on a Revolver Immersion Prism for sub-stage Illumination," by Dr. Edmunds; "An Appliance for sub-stage Illumination," by J. Mayall; "The Thallus of Diatoms," by F. Kitton.

8 P.M. Literature: "On Rubens and the Antwerp Art-Congress," by Mr. Carmichael; "On an unrecorded Event in the Life of Sir Thomas More," by E. A. Brabrook.

8 P.M. Graphic.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9.—3 P.M. Royal Institution: "A Soap Bubble, VI.," by Prof. Dewar.

7 P.M. London Institution: "The English Stage as It is," by Prof. H. Morley.

8 P.M. Mathematical: "On a Theorem in Elliptic Functions," by Prof. Cayley; "On a new Modular Equation," by Prof. H. J. S. Smith.

8 P.M. Historical: "Characteristics of Celtic Settlements on the Borders of the Mediterranean," by Helen Taylor; "Early History of Hungary," by R. G. Latham.

8.30 P.M. Royal: "Researches on the Action of organic Substances on the ultra-violet Rays of the Spectrum," by W. N. Hartley; "On the electro-magnetic Theory of the Reflection and Refraction of Light," by G. F. Fitzgerald; "On dry Fog," by Dr. Frankland; "Note on the Inequalities of the Diurnal Range of the Declination Magnet as recorded at the Kew Observatory," by B. Stewart and W. Dodgson; "Some Experiments on Metallic Reflection," by Sir John Conroy.

8.30 P.M. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10.—3 P.M. Astronomical. Quekett.

8 P.M. New Shakspeare: "On the Casket Story in *The Merchant of Venice*," by J. Pierce; "Animal versus Human Nature in *King Lear*," by the Rev. J. Kirkman.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11.—3.45 P.M. Botanic.

## SCIENCE.

### RECENT AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY.

*Die Culturländer des Alten America.* Von A. Bastian. (Berlin: Weidmann.)

*Contributions to North American Ethnology.* Volume I. (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

*Ethnology and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians.* By Washington Matthews. (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

DR. ADOLF BASTIAN, the anthropologist and traveller, has lately made a year's journey in quest of relics of American culture for the Berlin Museum, an account of which expedition forms part of his present work. Naturally, much of his journal turns on the incidents of antiquity-hunting. In a cottage in Columbia, he traded with the women for the stone spindle-whorls which had belonged to their ancestresses, and which serve them still to spin their yarn, though in this lazy modern age they wonder at anybody taking the trouble to bore a hole in such hard stuff. So he has a tale to tell of his rough journey from Riobamba in quest of a find of engraved bronze hatchets: how, after thrills of hope and fear, he at last secured them, bought up already for old metal, but luckily not yet gone to pot. Of religion in Spanish America, Dr. Bastian has curious information to give. Thus, from the archaeologist's point of view, he notices the "nagualism," or remains of old Mexican worship and magic, still to be found in Guatemala, where successors of the ancient priests still keep their calendar in twenty-day months, and recite the prayers and burn the copal-incense in secluded places on the mountains to the old native gods, as in times before the coming of the Spaniards. Like most modern German philosophers, Dr. Bastian has been driven by the Ultramontane movement at home into active dislike of the Roman Church everywhere, and its peculiar developments in America give him many

openings for a hit, as when he notices the letter-box where the ladies of Santiago posted communications to the Virgin Mary, receiving verbal replies from the priest in charge; or when he perplexes one's notions of personality by the account of that faction-fight in Mexico where the Madonna was divided against herself, appearing as Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe on the banners of one side and as Nuestra Señora de los Remedios on the other. Interspersed with Dr. Bastian's experiences, his journal contains many remarks on ethnological matters. Once, in Guatemala, when he got off his horse to wash in a brook, he asked an Indian to hold the bridle, but he would not; and it appeared that many of the Indians have never yet taken to horses. This state of things leads our author to notice the extraordinary effect the horses of the Spaniards had on the natives of America, who, even when they might have stood their ground against the mere armed man, fled before the centaur man-and-horse, all the more that they thought his mouth, bleeding from the bit, was red with the blood of men he had torn. Again, crossing passes in Peru, Dr. Bastian carefully noted the stimulating action of the coca, chewed by the native burden-carriers in successive doses to help them through their severe tasks. The action of the quid of coca is so regular that the *cocada* becomes a definite measure of time and distance, the stimulation (which begins in eight to ten minutes from placing the leaves in the mouth) lasting from thirty-five to forty minutes, and sinking unless the dose is renewed—a time which represents about two kilometres up the mountain, or three kilometres on level ground. The larger part of Dr. Bastian's volumes is a repertory of information on the ancient civilisations of America, collected from all manner of books and manuscripts, with much valuable comment. As is usual with Dr. Bastian's work, it is voluminous and difficult of reference, so that its appearance makes it the more desirable that its author should carry out his intention of publishing an index to his whole works. These must now amount to towards ten thousand pages, and anthropologists would be thankful for the volume of register which would make them available for consultation.

The United States Geographical and Geological Survey publishes a first volume of ethnological papers, all valuable. Mr. Dall's examination of the shell-heaps of the Aleutian Islands leads him to curious inferences as to the history of the population from whose meals they accumulated. These shell-heaps, which extend over tracts of many acres, show three layers. The lowest consists principally of shell and spines of an *Echinus* such as is still eaten raw by the natives. Anyone who has eaten at Nice what there is to eat of a sea-urchin may imagine the vast number required to feed even a single family; yet so great is the accumulation of their remains that Mr. Dall reckons 2,000 years for the duration of the earliest period of inhabitation of the islands by wandering coast-folk of very low culture: this he calls the littoral period. Above this deposit lies a layer where fish-bones predominate, showing a change of life, or the

arrival of new tribes subsisting on fishing, but probably eating their fish raw, a habit which, indeed, largely prevailed till lately, for the old men ascribe the diseases which have afflicted modern generations to the pernicious practice of cooking food. It is remarkable, however, that Mr. Dall finds no trace whatever of the use of fire till the close of this second or fishing-period, as he names it. Improvement in weapons, &c., took place, as the specimens show, and in the uppermost or mammalian layer the remains found, with their harpoon-heads, skin-dressers, ivory tags for skin-boats, lip-ornaments, &c., indicate the condition of a population of hunters and fishers up to the highest level of the Eskimo or Inuit race, to which the Aleuts are reckoned to belong. Mr. Dall's conclusions, if sound, have an important bearing on the development of civilisation, so that his evidence from the Aleutian shell-heaps deserves careful sifting. In another paper he discusses the origin of this Eskimo or Inuit race, which he agrees with Dr. Rink in considering as the outermost wave of population driven up to the northern coasts from the more hospitable central regions of North America. Here he joins issue with Mr. Markham's theory of their migration from Asia, at the same time pointing out that his question is that of where the Inuit last came from, not the remote problem of the absolute origin of the American races, probably from the Old World. This volume contains a valuable account of the Chinuks and other rude north-western tribes of the United States, by the late George Gibbs, who, of all ethnologists, perhaps knew them best. In some respects they were down at a low barbaric level, as in not spinning the yarn for their blankets, but twisting the wool by rolling on the thigh. But in other matters they were comparatively advanced, as in having a kind of were-geld, so many blankets being the recognised compensation for injuring or slaying a man. The Staklamish declare, like their betters, that their country is the navel of the world. The slave-holding Chinuks have strong notions of politeness, for they say that their first slave was a man who went out to dinner and was so rude as to find fault with the cooking of the fish; the company debated whether this ill-bred person should be killed, but it was settled that he should for ever serve his insulted host, after which they took to making other slaves. It is curious to find among these tribes an English custom mentioned in books of the last century. When a couple of Chinuk canoes meet, they stop "to chaff one another in a style that would electrify a Thames waterman." Vocabularies of little-known languages of N.W. America are also contained in this volume.

A smaller volume by Mr. Matthews contains a Grammar and Dictionary of the Hidatsa language. This tribe, better known by the name of Minnetarees, forms a trio with the Arickaras and Mandans, the three even living as neighbours in the same village and intermarrying, yet keeping their tribes and languages distinct. These people have long been well known through Catlin's pictures and descriptions, and one point of interest in the excellent introductory account



of the tribes in question is its general confirmation of Catlin as trustworthy, even in his account of the Mandan initiation-torture of hanging by splinters through the flesh, and the yet more extraordinary performances of the Okepa at the deluge-festival. Doubt has been thrown on Catlin's veracity as to these. Not only, however, does Prince Max von Newwied corroborate him, but it now appears from Mr. Matthews that the Mandan "ark" is still to be seen, and the cruel and mystic rites are still performed, though in a milder form. As a single specimen from this volume may be taken the following passage, which shows how entirely the doctrine of the soul as a physical theory of life is at home in the lower levels of culture:—

"It is believed by some of the Hidatsa that every human being has four souls in one. They account for the phenomena of gradual death, when the extremities are apparently dead while consciousness remains, by supposing the four souls to depart, one after another, at different times. When dissolution is complete, they say that all the souls are gone, and have joined together again outside the body. I have heard a Minnetaree quietly discussing this doctrine with an Assiniboiné, who believed in only one soul to each body."

EDWARD B. TYLOR.

#### THE LATE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

ARTHUR, Marquis of Tweeddale, whose sudden and unexpected death took place at Chislehurst on Sunday last, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, the President of the Zoological Society, and a distinguished man of science. Lord Tweeddale had a general and extensive acquaintance with natural history, but devoted his principal attention to ornithology, in which branch he was a most active worker. He was, in fact, at the time of his death one of the best authorities, if not quite the leading one, on the birds of India and the Eastern Archipelago; and his loss will be severely felt by his brother naturalists in their particular field, as they were accustomed to refer to him for information and assistance of all sorts, which was always most liberally supplied.

Lord Tweeddale acquired his scientific tastes in India, where he proceeded about 1844—being then the Hon. Arthur Hay, and an officer in the Grenadier Guards—as *aide-de-camp* to his father, who was Governor of Madras. During the Punjab campaign of 1845-6 he joined the staff of Lord Hardinge as extra *aide-de-camp*, and was present at the battle of Soobraon and other engagements. When the war was over Arthur Hay was one of the first Europeans to explore Cashmere, then added to the dominions of Runjeet Singh, and proceeded as far as Leh and Iskardo, returning by the Deosai plains—at that epoch a new and most adventurous journey. During his Indian career constant attention was paid to ornithology, intimacy and correspondence were kept up with Jerdon, Elliot, and other well-known Indian and home naturalists, and several papers were communicated by him to the *Madras Journal of Science*.

During the next years of his life Lord Walden, as he became on the death of his elder brother, Lord Gifford, was too much engaged with his military duties and other matters to be able to do much scientific work. But on retiring from the army in 1866 he commenced anew a collection of birds and ornithological books, and became a constant contributor to the *Ibis*, the Zoological Society's *Proceedings and Transactions*, the *Annals of Natural History*, and other periodicals. In 1877 we find fifteen, in 1878 thirteen, memoirs and papers, some of them of considerable length, contributed to these journals, principally relating

to the birds of India and the Asiatic Archipelago. The most remarkable of them were, perhaps, his essays on the birds of Celebes and on the birds of the Philippines, in the Zoological Society's *Transactions*, which will ever remain standard works of reference on these subjects.

Lord Tweeddale was elected President of the Zoological Society in 1868, having been previously a member of the Council. He died at his English residence, Walden Cottage, Chislehurst, on the 29th ult., after a very short illness from congestion of the lungs, at the early age of fifty-five.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

##### GEOLOGY.

*The Silurian Fossils of Girvan.*—Geologists and palaeontologists have long been familiar with a complicated series of Silurian strata occurring in the neighbourhood of Girvan, in Ayrshire. Although much has been written on the district and on its fossils, nothing like a comprehensive description of its geology and palaeontology has yet appeared. It was therefore considered by Dr. Alleyne Nicholson and Mr. Etheridge, jun., that useful work would be accomplished by a systematic review of the Girvan fossils. They accordingly applied to the Royal Society for assistance from the Government grant, and, the application having been favourably received, they commenced the study of Mrs. Robert Gray's cabinet. This cabinet contains the richest known assemblage of the organic remains of the Girvan area. The first fasciculus of their monograph, which has just been issued by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, deals with the protozoans, with the corals, and with some of the crustaceans. All the new or imperfectly-known forms are fully described, and in most cases figured. Several new genera have been established by the authors, such as *Lyopora* and *Sinacopora*, among the corals. A description of the fossil rhizopod, *Succammina Carteri*, is contributed by Mr. H. B. Brady; and it is interesting to learn from this description that the range of *Succammina* is now extended from the Carboniferous to the Lower Silurian strata. Some other minute fossils, occurring abundantly in the Craighead limestone, and resembling certain organisms of the genus *Hyperammina* obtained during the *Challenger* Expedition, are provisionally described under the new generic name of *Girvanella*. The letterpress of this monograph is accompanied by nine lithographic plates admirably executed by Dr. Nicholson and Mr. Berjean. We understand that one of the authors, Mr. Etheridge, jun., has been recently transferred from the Geological Survey of Scotland to the geological department of the British Museum, where his extensive acquaintance with fossil organisms will be available in the arrangement of the palaeontological collections.

*Prof. Dana on Lithology.*—In some recent numbers of the *American Journal of Science*, Prof. Dana has published his views on certain points of lithology, which deserve the respectful attention of all geologists. He holds that distinctions of kind between different rocks should be based on differences in chemical and mineralogical constitution; while differences of texture form no basis for specific distinction, and give rise only to varieties. Thus the term *porphyry* should never be used as a specific designation, since a porphyritic structure is of little more consequence than a coarse or a fine-grained structure. No ground exists for the distinction sometimes recognised between the older and younger eruptive rocks; the younger being essentially similar to the older in chemical and mineralogical composition, and differing only in characters of secondary importance, such as may be due to the greater prevalence of subaerial eruptions in these later times. As it is not easy, with the microscope and the polariscope, to distinguish between the several triclinic felspars, the use of the term *plagioclase* has been favoured by petrologists; and

thus a word of very wide significance, including several distinct kinds of felspar, has come to be employed as though it were the name of a definite mineral species. This practice is strongly condemned by Prof. Dana, who utters a timely warning of the danger which is likely to arise from relying too much upon microscopic work and neglecting chemical investigation. "Lithology," he says, "is to receive hereafter its greatest advances through chemical analyses; for chemistry alone can clear away the doubts the microscope leaves, and so give that completeness to the Science of Rocks which Geology requires for right and comprehensive conclusions."

##### Recent Notices of Irish and British Rocks.

Two interesting rocks from Ireland have lately been described in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Dublin Society, by Prof. Von Lasaulx, of Breslau. One of these is the *quartz-trachyte* of Tardree Mountain, co. Antrim, in which tridymite has been discovered, as already noticed in these columns. The optical characters by which Von Lasaulx has shown that tridymite is biaxial, and therefore not hexagonal, are not so well shown in the Irish rock as in some other trachytes. The trachyte of Tardree contains, in addition to tridymite, sanidine, plagioclase, quartz, biotite, magnetite, epidote, and apatite. These minerals are embedded in a micro-crystalline paste, which may be resolved into a mixture of felspar, quartz, and tridymite. The rock has been analysed by Mr. Hardman, of the Geological Survey of Ireland. The second rock which Von Lasaulx describes is an *olivine-gabbro* from the Carlingford Mountains, co. Down. It contains anorthite and a pyroxenic mineral which appears from optical characters to be diallage. The olivine is associated with much magnetite, and is partly altered into a green fibrous material like serpentine.—At a recent meeting of the Geological Society Prof. Bonney described a number of rocks from the Kendal and Sedburgh districts, which have been included under the general name of *mica-trap*. Some of the rocks which he has examined exhibit a crystalline structure, and one of these is described as minette while the others are referred to kersantite; of those which exhibit a micro-crystalline or crypto-crystalline base, eight are cited as minette-felsites and the others as kersantite-porphyrity. It is sufficient to refer briefly to these recent researches in petrology without burdening our columns with further technical details.

*New Permian Vertebrata.*—In a paper, "Sur les reptiles des temps primaires," published lately in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences, M. A. Gaudry describes two new genera from the Permian schists which are worked in the neighbourhood of Autun in the Department of the Saône-et-Loire. One of the new fossils he describes as *Pleuronoura Pellati*, and the other as *Euchyrosaurus Rochei*, the specific name in each case referring to the discoverer of the remains in question. The bone on which *Euchyrosaurus* is established is a humerus of unusual form, with a prominent deltoid crest, and resembles the bone of a carnivorous mammal. M. Gaudry also contributes some details respecting the vertebrae of *Actinodon*, a genus which was originally described in 1867. The body of each vertebra consists of three distinct elements—an inferior bone, and two lateral bones which the author proposes to call *pleurocentra*.

*Prof. Cope's Recent Researches.*—Having received a number of specimens from the Miocene beds of Oregon, Prof. Cope has been able to extend our knowledge of the mammalian fauna of these strata. In a recent number of the *Palaeontological Bulletin* he describes a large number of new species and five new genera. The latter are named *Entoptychus*, *Pleurolicus*, and *Meniscomys*, among the Rodents; *Tennocyon*, a carnivorous genus; and *Stylonus*, a perissodactylous ungulate. The same industrious palaeontologist has communicated to the National Academy of Sciences at

New York a paper on his new group of *Theromorphia*. This is the name that he bestows upon an order of fossil reptiles which includes the *Anomodontia* and the *Pelycosauria*, and which he feels justified in separating from the order *Rhynchocephalia*. The group *Theromorphia* is regarded by Cope as approaching to the mammalia more closely than any other division of reptiles, and as representing probably its ancestral group. The approximation is seen, for instance, in the scapular and pelvic arches, which resemble those of the *Echidna*, one of the most lowly-organised mammals. Prof. Cope also points out that the discovery of the *Pelycosauria* establishes the important fact that the earliest land-vertebrates possessed a *chorda dorsalis*.

*The Norwich Geological Society.*—This society, which was established upwards of fourteen years ago by the exertions of Mr. John Gunn and Mr. J. E. Taylor, has recently commenced to publish its *Proceedings*. The second number, which is now before us, contains an interesting address on the geology of Norfolk by Mr. H. B. Woodward, the President of the society. Mr. Woodward's family has long been honourably associated with geological work in Norfolk; and this fact conspires with his own position, as an officer of the Geological Survey stationed in the county, to give peculiar appropriateness to his election and value to his address.

#### METEOROLOGY.

*The Relation between the Wind and the Barometrical Gradient.*—In the *Journal* of the Austrian Meteorological Society for November 15 Dr. Köppen gives an interesting account of some early determinations of this relation which he has discovered. The first appeared in 1853, in Poggenдорff's *Annalen*, and was made by Prof. Adolph Erman. The investigation was made in connexion with an endeavour to improve the formula for barometrical levelling, Erman finding that the couches of equal barometrical pressure were not horizontal, and that every disturbance of this horizontality was accompanied by a definite wind. If the distribution of pressure was irregular, the wind was variable, and he went so far as to determine the angle made by the direction of the wind with what is called nowadays the gradient, and his figures agree very closely with those now adopted. In accordance with Clement Ley and Hoffmeyer, he finds that the north-west winds have the least inclination to the isobars, and the southerly winds the greatest. The second paper is one by Dr. Dippe, and appeared in the *Statistics of Mecklenburg* for 1860 (Heft 2). Its subject is the inequalities of the barometrical readings at adjacent stations on the same level, and the relation between these inequalities and the direction and force of the winds. The discussion was carried out most carefully, and the author discovered that the barometrical difference between two stations, A and B, was greatest, not when the wind blew from A to B, but when its direction made an angle with the line joining the stations; and he remarked that this deviation from a radial direction was always in the sense of Dove's Law of Rotation. His results are very fairly satisfactory, according to the newest accepted figures.

*Storms in India with Increased Atmospheric Pressure.*—Prof. Eliot, the meteorological reporter to the Government of Bengal, has published, in Part II. of the *Meteorological Memoirs*, a paper on certain storms, during which the diurnal march of the barometer was reversed. These storms, of which several are cited, the later ones being illustrated by barograms and thermograms, all agree in these particulars: a sudden rise of the barometer, accompanied by a fall of 10° or 12° in the thermometer; a reduction of humidity, and a squall of wind from a northerly point; and they are all followed by heavy rain. Prof. Eliot explains them on the

idea that a reduction of pressure takes place over Bengal and a compensating current of saturated air sets in from the Bay, but this is checked and interrupted by a down-rush of cold air belonging to the return current, by which, as Blanford says in his *Winds of Northern India*, the equilibrium of pressure in Northern Hindostan is maintained. The photographic records resemble very closely the traces shown by the plates of the Quarterly Weather Reports of sudden storms, such as that of February 12, 1869.

*The Size of Rain-gauges.*—Prof. Mohn has published his Report to the projected Congress at Rome on the question of the most appropriate size of rain-gauges. It may be remembered that the Congress of Vienna in 1873 proposed an area of  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a square metre, and a height above the ground ranging from 3 to 4.5 feet. Prof. Mohn has pointed out that not only British meteorologists, but those in many other countries, have adopted gauges smaller than the size just prescribed, and he finally decides in favour of smaller gauges, provided the diameter is not less than three inches. The best height according to him is such as will just ensure freedom from being snowed up, and also avoid in-splashing from the ground in heavy rain.

*The Climate of Egypt.*—In the *Sitzungsberichte* of the Vienna Academy for March Herr Kostlivy has published an elaborate paper on the daily and annual march of temperature at Suez and Port Said. These two stations, although close together, exhibit great differences of climate, the former being continental and the latter oceanic in type. The instruments were sent out by M. Lesseps, and the account of their erection and exposure is given by G. Rayet in the *Atlas Météorologique* of the Paris Observatory for 1868. The results have been worked out with all possible care, and a plate, showing the curves of daily range for both stations for the four mid-seasonal months—January, April, July, and October—exhibits at a glance the most striking contrasts of the climate. These are mainly produced by the fact that there is much more cloud at Port Said than at Suez, for in summer the prevalent northerly winds are charged with moisture at the former station and produce on an average six or seven cloudy days per month, while at Suez the moisture has been removed from the air by its passage over the dry heated soil, and the number of cloudy days per month is not more than two.

*The Temperature of Austria.*—In the same number of the *Sitzungsberichte* the same gentleman, Herr Kostlivy, has published the normal Five-Day Temperature Means for twenty-four stations in the Austrian Empire, as a supplement to Jelinek's paper in the *Sitzungsberichte* for 1869, containing similar data for eighty-eight stations. Thanks to the energetic management of the Central Anstalt at Vienna, the climate of Austria is known better than that of almost any other country.

*The Climate of the Engadin.*—Germany is especially rich in Bath literature, and one of the recent works published by Enke, in Stuttgart, is of considerable importance in the way of meteorology. The *Curverein* of the Engadin proposed the subject of the influence of that locality on health as a prize essay, and the prize was awarded to Dr. Ludwig,\* a resident physician in Pontresina. Much of the work is strictly medical, but the strictly meteorological portion occupies fifty pages. The materials for the discussion are unusually abundant, for at several villages in the district observations have been made on the Swiss principle for many years, and all of these have been utilised by Dr. Ludwig. The results are especially interesting, for we do not possess from any district in Europe, at an equal elevation, at all so rich a mass of in-

formation. The observations on solar radiation are very interesting, but are, unfortunately, not comparable with those taken in this country, owing to the dissimilarity in the forms of instruments employed. The winter is naturally very cold. On the average of the last twelve years, the temperature during the three winter months has been above the freezing-point only twice at 7 A.M., twenty times at 1 P.M., and four times at 9 P.M., and only four days in each winter had a mean temperature above the freezing-point.

*Evaporation.*—The Utrecht Society of Science lately proposed as a subject for a prize essay "The Evaporation from Various Soils and Various Plants." The prize was awarded to Mr. S. H. Miller, formerly of Wisbech. The essay has now been published, and contains a considerable amount of information on the evaporation from several plants, conducted by means of an apparatus invented by Mr. Miller, but with very little discussion of the results.

#### FINE ART.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

(First Notice.)

THE Winter Exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery was opened to the public on Monday last. It contains some 800 drawings by Old Masters, and 364 water-colour drawings by living British artists. It is on the whole a most attractive exhibition, and, for those who already possess a fair knowledge of art, an instructive one. The number of contributors this year is far greater than last, no fewer than 213 collections being here represented. Mr. John Malcolm takes the lead with 119 works; while Mr. W. Russell contributes 98; Christ Church, Oxford, 84; Mr. R. P. Roupell, 82; Mr. J. C. Robinson, 49; the Earl of Warwick, 47; Mr. R. S. Holford, 36; Mr. J. Knowles, 32; and Mr. E. Cheney, 24—these being all of Old Masters. The largest collections of modern British water-colours are those of Mr. Prescott Hewett and of Mr. Humphrey Roberts, which consist respectively of 47 and of 19 works. We are glad to see that several foreign collectors, such as MM. Reiset, Duplessis, and Burty, Mmes. Ingres and Flandrin, have contributed to the present exhibition; and we sincerely hope that the number of foreign contributors will increase. There will then be less risk of the stores on which we shall be able to draw running low, which will inevitably be the case in a few years, especially if the Academy continue their exhibition of drawings. At the risk of appearing unthankful to Sir Coutts Lindsay for the splendid entertainment with which he has supplied us, we would suggest that he has provided too great a profusion of good things, more than anyone can well examine and digest in a week. Doubtless exhibitions such as last year's and this are a very great boon, and ought to improve the taste of the public. We are, however, convinced that they would be far more useful if they represented either one school or one epoch of art. How much more the public would learn from a chronologically arranged series of the works of any one great master with those of his pupils and imitators; or, again, how much more from the comparison of the works of contemporary artists of different schools. The drawing-up of a catalogue would then be a less arduous undertaking. Recourse might be had to the works of specialists, and comparatively accurate information given; whereas with the present system, when all schools and periods are illustrated, there is not time to gather together, much less to consult, the most recent writers; and so, for dates and such like information, recourse is had to Nagler, Bryant, Siret, or some other general dictionary, the information in which is always behindhand, so that year after year the same errors are

\* *Das Obere Engadin in seinem Einfluss auf Gesundheit und Leben.* Von Dr. J. M. Ludwig. (Stuttgart: Enke.) 143 pp., 8vo.



repeated. Our remarks apply not only to Netherlandish and Italian artists of secondary rank, but even to such masters as Holbein and Filippino Lippi, the real dates of whose birth and death have been long enough known.

The Old Masters fill all the rooms with the exception of the west or largest gallery; but even here they have invaded the screens. Commencing with the east gallery, we find, first of all, the early Italian schools. Here one of the first objects that strike the eye is a splendid design for a chalice by A. Mantegna, drawn with wonderful finish on vellum in pen-and-bistre. A band round the cup, half-way up, is occupied by a series of subjects from the Raising of Lazarus to the Crucifixion; the foot, knob, and stem are occupied by figures of prophets, Apostles, and angels, but perhaps the most exquisitely beautiful portion of all is the foliage interspersed with angels that supports the cup. Close to this is a pen-and-bistre drawing of the Entombment, differing in some respects from the well-known engraving by this artist. Beneath are hung an interesting series of Prophets and Sibyls by an artist of the Paduan school. On this side of the gallery are some examples of the earlier Siennese and Florentine schools, among which we would draw attention to a finished drawing for the picture of the *Deposition* at Florence by Perugino, from the collection left by General Guise to Christ Church, Oxford, and to studies of two standing figures by the same master, painted in fresco in the Sala del Cambio at Perugia, belonging to Mr. Malcolm, who also lends a very life-like drawing by Masaccio of a young man, seated on a plank and drawing in a book. Here is also a finely-conceived severe figure of a saint kneeling with his hands joined, by an unknown Siennese artist. Christ Church and Mr. William Russell exhibit several interesting works by Filippino Lippi, among which is a study for the picture of the *Adoration of the Magi* in the National Gallery. Lorenzo di Credi is represented by some half-dozen drawings of fine quality, among which are two full-face heads of youths, lent by Christ Church and Mr. Malcolm. If in Lionardos this exhibition falls short of last year's, his works are nevertheless sufficiently numerous and important to form a noteworthy feature of the collection; the greater number too are here shown to the public for the first time. The finest of all is a cartoon of a Madonna and Child in black chalk, heightened with white, on brown paper, though, probably—owing to its being somewhat damaged—the portraits will prove more attractive; of these the Earl of Warwick's head of a youth, in red chalk, and two studies (88 and 92), are fine examples. The attribution to Lionardo of the stately bust of one of the Dukes of Milan will, we should think, be contested. This year's display of Correggio's drawings is both fine and numerous; specially noteworthy are a study of a youth holding a vessel in his right hand, in black and red chalk, and the head of an old man in red chalk, both lent by the Earl of Warwick. Titian and Giorgione follow, five drawings being attributed to the latter, though the greater number are probably by other Venetian masters. Three, however, the authorship of which will doubtless be discussed by Dr. Richter, are of high quality and interest. The first, lent by Mr. Roupell, is entitled the *Adoration of the Magi*: the real subject is not easy to determine, but it certainly has nothing to do with the Magi. We are inclined to think it may be a study for a Presentation in the Temple, the building being indicated by an arch on the right which is drawn over a previous study of a man's head. The other two are from Christ Church: the first, drawn with the point of the brush in bistre on brown-tinted paper, being a landscape with picturesque buildings in the half-distance, and a far-off range of mountains. On the left in the foreground are three young men, one pointing to the mountains, another to the left out of the frame, while the third hesitates which to

accompany, but appears about to go with the latter. The second drawing, in sepia on reddish paper, represents two lovers seated at the foot of a tree on the right; the youth playing on a mandoline, the maiden with a flute in her right hand, resting her left on his knee while she talks to him; in the half-distance on the left are some picturesque buildings, with a church and tower beyond. Next come some remarkably fine examples of Fra Bartolomeo: the most important being a religious composition belonging to Mr. Malcolm; the most lovely, a head and bust of a maiden seen in three-quarters, modestly bending forward, lent by Mr. Samuel. Two heads, an angel's and a woman's, belonging to the Earl of Warwick, and two sheets of studies of children in red chalk, lent by Christ Church, also deserve special notice. A full-face head of a monk in a cowl is wrongly stated to be the portrait of the artist's great friend Savonarola. With simple mention of a remarkable head of a maiden by Baroccio we must conclude this very summary and rapid notice of the Italian section. Great, indeed, is the contrast between the elegant and refined works of the Florentine and Venetian masters and the dash and vigour of Rubens's drawings; the great Antwerp master is here represented by sixteen works, very varied in manner, the finest, to our mind, being a portrait study in sepia heightened with white, of the Earl of Arundel. A full-length drawing of his first wife, in the three chalks, lent by Mr. Haro, and a sketch in pen-and-sepia for the *Boar Hunt*, are good specimens of his work. Some drawings after Mantegna and Burgmair are interesting as showing that to the study of nature he united that of the works of great masters of foreign schools. Van Dyck is represented by exactly the same number of works as his master, among which are a composition in water-colours, broadly but carefully drawn, representing Samson and Delilah; a portrait of a man in armour in the three chalks, lent by M. Burty; and a portrait-study for an etching, belonging to Mr. Roupell. Rembrandt and his school come next, and form one of the chief attractions of the show, being far more numerous than last year's. Most noteworthy are a bold, rapid sketch with the brush in Indian ink of a young woman sleeping, lent by Mr. Malcolm; a clever, slight sketch in pen-and-sepia of a group of soldiers throwing dice for Our Lord's seamless robe, probably the work of a few moments, yet bringing the scene before us with consummate skill: on the left the Centurion pointing up to Our Lord on the cross, with his back to the spectator. Admirable for the sense of perspective and the amount conveyed by a few lines, is a pen-and-sepia drawing of a village on the bank of a river, with a horse on the tow-path drawing a barge; a boat with a sail on the right, and a windmill in the background, the whole so unmistakably Rembrandt's work that Koninck's certificate of its authenticity on the back need hardly be mentioned. A pen-and-sepia drawing of the angel appearing to St. Peter in prison, lent by Mr. Cheney, and an interior with figures and a dog, belonging to Mr. Reveley, are wonderful from the way in which the light is rendered. Yet more marvellous is a study of trees, with a wooden gate, in black chalk, lent by Mr. Mitchell. A Christ walking on the sea and upholding St. Peter, lent by Mr. Cheney, is also wonderfully true to nature in every detail. Some exquisite drawings after original Persian illuminations in Rembrandt's possession are also extremely interesting. Of Philip Koninck's work, not represented last year, we have four examples, the finest of all being a highly-finished Rembrandt-esque flat landscape in water-colours, with a canal and ship in the foreground, lent by Mr. J. C. Robinson; and *The Ferry*, an able drawing in Indian-ink, belonging to Mr. Knowles. Very fine, again, is a drawing in Indian-ink, by James Ruijsdael, of a hut seen by moonlight, with a man outside standing by a fire; in the foreground, a pool of water. That admirable water-colour

painter, Adrian van Ostade, is represented by numerous fine works, the choicest of which represents a cottage of salmon-coloured brick, with an upper overhanging storey of wood, the wall partly covered with the light-green foliage of a vine. In the foreground, on the left, is a boy with his back to the piling blowing into a bladder: a smaller boy in front is impatiently awaiting the completion of its inflation, and a tiny girl in yellow skirt and blue jacket with a basket on her arm is looking on. Further off, to the right, are two women busy over some eels in a tub, which one, knife in hand, is about to skin; yet further off is a group of three men and a boy. A dog and some fowls, a rabbit-hutch, a dove-cote, and other accessories complete this exquisite drawing, which is dated 1673. Hardly less perfect is an interior of an alehouse, with a central group of five peasants smoking and drinking, while an old woman in the background is stirring the contents of a pot over the fire, and another is talking to a child at an open doorway on the right. A sepia and three water-colour drawings by Cornelius Dusart must be mentioned: one of these, belonging to Mr. Malcolm, represents two boors playing backgammon in an alehouse, with three others looking on; two others have just finished a game of cards—the one is standing up taking a pinch of snuff, while the other is leaning back emptying a pot of ale. In the background are four men and women in conversation. We cannot do more than give a passing mention to the works of James de Bray, Frans Hals, Paul Potter, Albert Cuijpe, Adrian van de Velde, and Nicholas Berckem. A highly-finished drawing by Samuel van Hoogstraten, dated 1646, is, I believe, the earliest dated work by this somewhat rare master. Jan Steen has two comical interiors of asylums for old men and old women; some boors carousing, a composition of nineteen figures; and a powerful and characteristic but repulsive drawing entitled *Le Bon Vivant en Ménage*. The sea-painters, the Van de Velde, Backhuizen and Van Goijen are all represented here, the rarest of all, Isaiah van de Velde, by the quay of a Dutch port, in black chalk washed with bistre, on the screen; near to it is a lovely moonlit landscape by Adam Elzheimer. Here are also a study of a woman seated on a stool busy with a cat, *Faisant la Chasse au Menu Gibier*, by Teniers, and a capital landscape with windmills by Peter Bruegel.

In the vestibule are no less than twenty-seven Claudes; a series of studies of flowers painted in bright colours with remarkable vigour by John van Huijsm; some interesting portraits by Francis Clouet, Nicholas l'Agneau, Peter and Daniel du Moustier, and several studies by Watteau. The great attraction here, however, is Michelangelo: first of all, facing the spectator as he enters the gallery from the street, is an important cartoon in black chalk on brown paper, for a symbolical representation of Charity, lent by Mr. Malcolm. Beneath this is a replica of the allegorical composition of the *Archers*, in the Windsor collection, as also three studies for the same, and a beautiful composition representing, on the right, a woman seated with distaff and spindle, and opposite her another woman dozing, with two children standing between them; lower down is a third, asleep in a cradle, at the foot of which is a cat preparing to make a spring. In the sculpture gallery, among other Italian drawings are some fine examples of Raphael. Special attention should be paid to a group of Amorini, lent by Christ Church; on the right three children are carrying a fourth towards a large vase, in which two others are about to dip a companion. From the same collection are two sketches in pen-and-bistre—of a nude mother with a child on her lap, and a boy standing beside her; and of another mother, smaller, with a boy in front of her. An angel holding a tablet and a Sibyl writing on it, belonging to Mr. Knowles, is a fine study in sepia, heightened with white, for part of the fresco in Santa Maria della Pace at Rome. We must also draw attention to

a study of five figures for a Deposition, lent by Mr. Bale; to another of a child for one of the Amorini in the fresco of Galatea in the Farnesina at Rome, lent by Mr. Knowles; and to a beautiful highly-finished study for a portion of a design for one of the frescoes in the Libreria of the Cathedral of Siena, belonging to Mr. Robinson.

In this gallery are also hung the early Netherlandish and German drawings, a small but important collection, of which we shall treat in detail next week. Martin Schoengauer is represented by a single drawing, a most exquisitely finished design for an episcopal or abbatial staff—unfortunately, hung too high to be properly seen. The specimens of Dürer's and Holbein's works are more numerous and of the highest interest, as are also several fine earlier works by unknown masters. Here is also a wonderfully clever scene of witchery by Hans Baldung Grün, dated 1514. In the adjoining water-colour gallery are a series of no less than seventy-four works by Ingres, dating from 1816 to 1866; a portrait of Lacordaire; half-a-dozen landscapes by Edward Bertin; a drawing of Christ blessing little children, by Sebastian Bourdon; several landscapes by N. Poussin; and a portrait of David, by himself.

In this introductory article we have not attempted to do more than just briefly notice the chief treasures here gathered together, which to be fairly studied would demand repeated visits. The number of those in our busy metropolis who can spare time to examine and digest such an exhibition as this must be very limited, and we cannot refrain from again expressing our sincere hope that the spirited director will aim above all another year at making this exhibition as instructive as possible. In conclusion, as the catalogue is announced to be under revision we would draw its compiler's attention to two points: first, the orthography of artists' family names, especially of those of the Netherlandish schools, which are seldom here spelt as they themselves wrote them; and, secondly, to the frequent errors in the designation of subjects as easily recognisable as those of *S. Thomas receiving the Girdle from the Madonna Incoronata* (4); *The Presentation of our Lady* (418); *S. Anne with the Madonna and Child* (584); *Solomon Adoring Idols* (593); *S. Antony Preaching to Wild Beasts* (618); *An Apostle, S. James the Less or S. Simon* (595). Other instances occur under Nos. 112, 196, 326, 376, &c. No. 579 is not a design for a tomb but for an altar, as the five crosses on the table clearly prove. I would also suggest that notice should in all cases be taken of both signatures and dates, even when not authentic. Inscriptions on drawings and paintings often afford interesting information, yet these are seldom given correctly. So here, that beside the portrait of Peter du Moustier runs thus: "Pierre du Moustier, fils d'Estienne du Moustier," and not "fils, dessin du maître." The Dutch inscription on 617 shows this to be a work, not of the German school, but of Roch van Veen, of Haarlem, a clever but little-known artist, who died in 1703.

W. H. JAMES WEALE.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES FROM ROME.

On December 13 the sittings of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute in Rome were reopened, with a grand festival in honour of Winckelmann. The German Ambassador and a great number of Italian and foreign savants were present. Dr. Klügmann delivered an important discourse on the subject of an Etruscan mirror. He has thus commenced the great undertaking which is to continue the excellent work of Gerhard, as announced in the *ACADEMY* for December 7, 1878 (p. 550). Nor could he, as he himself remarked, have made a beginning under more favourable auspices, since it fell to his lot to describe a mirror so remarkable in its incised ornaments, and so valuable for the knowledge of that Rome which Winckelmann dearly loved. The

mirror in question represents the origin of the city, and the legend of the miraculous rearing of the two brothers. In the centre is the she-wolf, in the act of suckling the two infants; to the right is Faustus; to the left another shepherd. Above is the personification of the tutelary genius of the Palatine, and beside a veiled female figure—who at first sight might be taken for Acca Larentia, but, on a second inspection, seems more fitted to represent Rhea Silvia—is the tree with the two birds which are recorded in the sacred legend. Below, where we should expect to see a he-wolf, the mate of the foster-mother of the heroes, is a lion. It is difficult to understand why archaeologists have not sooner undertaken the examination of this precious mirror, which has now for two years and more been exposed to public view in the hall of the rising Industrial Museum of the Municipality of Rome, where it was placed by the generous gift of Signor Alessandro Castellani to his native city. It is known, however, why an object of such rarity has not been exhibited in the great Museum of the Capitol among the memorials of the history of Rome. The account of the discovery of this mirror is curious. Among many bronzes deposited at Florence by certain antiquaries was a mirror found at Bolsena (*Volsinium Novum*). It was perfectly smooth on the under side, but on that part where the representation should be it was so thickly covered with corrosion that nothing in particular could be distinguished. It was, in fact, believed that no representation existed there, and it was bought at a very low price, among other bronzes, by Signor Castellani. But, on a more careful examination, there seemed to be certain indications in one corner which led to the supposition that the mirror was engraved. It is easy to imagine the astonishment felt when, the corrosion being removed, a complete design could be recognised. It is certainly not in the best style of art; but, for historical purposes, nothing better could be desired. It would have been most unfortunate had Rome been deprived of this archaeological treasure. To Dr. Klügmann's discourse succeeded that of Dr. Mau, on the mural paintings of Pompeii. Dr. Mau has been engaged on this subject for many years, and published some of his observations on it in the *Giornale degli Scavi di Pompei* at the beginning of 1875. He distinguished the different styles of the paintings, exhibiting some pictures executed with great fidelity and good taste, which will be published in a work on the same subject to be brought out shortly.

THE archaeological conferences promoted by the Pope have begun at the Palazzo Spada, on the ground-floor, where the Academy of the Juridical Sciences, maintained at the expense of the Vatican, has been opened. Signori Cav. Carlo Ludovico Visconti and Gatti have been invited to give instruction in pure archaeology. The first-named has already given some lectures on the topography of Rome, and on epigraphy; and the second will begin a course of juridical epigraphy at the beginning of the new year. Lectures on Christian Antiquity will also be given by the learned Commendatore Giambattista de' Rossi, whose name renders all eulogium superfluous.

SOME of the Roman journals have announced that the late Minister of Public Instruction, Prof. de Sanctis, in order to give a more profitable bent to archaeological teaching in Italy, had decided on modifying the decree of 1875 by which an Italian School of Archaeology was instituted. This institution of 1875, founded by the Minister Bonghi, was not, indeed, a very novel one. As long ago as 1866, Senator Fiorelli, at that time Director of the National Museum at Naples, and of the excavations at Pompeii, succeeded in founding a college in Pompeii itself, where he brought together an archaeological library of considerable importance. But

the experience of some years has shown that the college could not possibly have flourished very long without an indispensable transformation. As young men were invited to join it who had not yet completed their classical studies at the university, and who consequently could not be left to themselves without daily elementary instruction, Bonghi rightly desired that scholars who had taken their doctor's degree, and were therefore versed in philology, should enter the school; and, in order to perfect them in their studies, he established a rule that they should remain a year in Naples and Pompeii, a year in Rome, and a year in Greece. He also allotted an annual sum to each, larger than the stipend assigned to professors in the Lyceums. He intended by this means to open the door more effectually to those young men who, having taken a doctor's degree, would else have found themselves, from a desire to reap the immediate fruits of their past labours, under the necessity of speedily seeking a post in the department of Secondary Instruction. But, however just the views of Signor Bonghi may have been, it seems that the experiment was not altogether successful in the end. It has been observed that a school founded on these principles might be beneficial in countries where university instruction of a higher grade can be given, because there the students would derive from secondary instruction that degree of knowledge which serves as a real assistance in entering with spirit into the study of the classics, of ancient history, and of the elementary branches of archaeology. It appears that the course of instruction in Italian universities (which, in other respects, has of late years produced excellent teachers of secondary classical schools, and scholars exceedingly well prepared for the study of language and philology) does not allot any great share to antiquarian studies. Prof. de Sanctis, who for many years has written on the need for the foundation of special schools, believes that every objection would be removed if those scholars who wish to devote themselves to the study of archaeology could find instruction of a wider scope in connexion with the Faculty of Letters at the University of Rome. He considers it indispensable that they should be trained in the elements of Greek and Latin epigraphy, in ancient history, geography, and topography, in order to pass subsequently to special courses of study on the history of the arts and on antiquities. It is not known whether the late ministerial crisis will impede the execution of Prof. de Sanctis' projects.

In the excavations at the Baths of Caracalla, lately recommenced, a very beautiful marble head has been discovered, in which may be recognised one of the most perfect reproductions of the *Doryphoros* of Polyclethus.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MESSRS. GOUPIL AND Co. have rearranged their galleries, having the walls again covered with fresh pictures from Paris. This free exhibition is really one of the most attractive in London, many of the new pictures showing the astonishing richness in colour, fertility in romantic *genre*, and rapid detail by dextrous handling, that still distinguish the followers of the Fortuny school. Other works of great interest are numerous: landscapes by Wahlberg, and his pupil Forna; also by Maris and H. W. Mesdag. M. Pasini—who worked in the East with Gérôme, and who took one of the gold medals at the Paris International Exhibition—is represented by an Oriental scene, quite perfect in its imitation of textures and architectural surfaces.

AT the same publishers' may also be seen examples of *photogravure*, lately completed, which go beyond any hitherto accomplished. The direct rendering of the touch of the painter carries this art beyond the possibilities of mezzotint, or, indeed, of any form of reproduction by any inter-



mediate hand. The very loading of the paint on the lights is exactly expressed, and every touch of colour between brightness and shade, so that the finest variety of expression on a hundred faces, which would require a year's work on the part of a skilled engraver, is infallibly conveyed by this scientific process in a few weeks, and at the same time tones of background and sky more subtle than have yet been conveyed by any kind of printing. Further than this, the power of shade and emphasis of black is now quite equal to the strongest engraving. We acknowledge the greatest admiration of this new art as exhibited in the works now to be seen in Bedford Street.

THE *Keystone* states that Mr. Boehm, A.R.A., has been commissioned by Her Majesty to execute a memorial of the late Princess Alice.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND Co. are about to publish in cheap monthly volumes a series of illustrated biographies of great artists, compiled from the latest authorities, and giving the results of the important researches that have been carried on during the last twenty years in the field of art history. Each volume is to form a monograph on some artist, and will contain his portrait, and as many examples of his art as can be readily procured. The work, indeed, appears to be devised upon much the same plan as the German *Kunst und Künstler*, and, if it only be carried out in the same wide spirit as that excellent publication, it will doubtless meet with great success. Among the earliest biographies promised are Rembrandt, Titian, Holbein, Turner, Lionardo, Raphael, and Michelangelo.

THE death is announced, at the age of fifty-four, of Edouard Moreau, the distinguished miniature-painter, best known for his pictures on fans.

A FOURTH and enlarged edition has just been published of Charles Clément's admirable essay on Michelangelo, Lionardo, and Raphael.

It is proposed that a school of design for women shall be opened in Florence in connexion with the Academy of Arts. This is the first time such a project has been thought of, for drawing has not hitherto formed part of female education in Italy, and, indeed, even among educated women it is quite a rare accomplishment. It is hoped, however, that by the opening of this school of design an impulse may be given to its study, and that Italian women may be stimulated to endeavour by being offered the same advantages of training as their American and English sisters enjoy.

OSCAR PLETSCHE, the delightful and indefatigable illustrator of children's books, has published this year another of his favourite quarto volumes. It is entitled *Guckaus*, which may be translated "Peep-bo," and contains seventeen charming woodcuts of German child-life. Eugen Klimsch also has provided another pretty book of woodcuts for children, entitled *Sunbeams from the Spring of Life*.

THE distinguished amateur and collector, M. Benjamin Fillon, has just given a curious bronze statuette of Victory, a Gallo-Roman work of the sixth century, to the cabinet of medals in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The statuette was engraved a few months ago in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*.

THE Luxembourg, which has been closed since the middle of November, is to be re-opened on the 10th inst. Several new works have lately been added to it which will now be shown to the public.

M. PAUL FOUCART, Professor of Greek Epigraphy at the College of France, has been appointed director of the French School at Athens, in place of M. Albert Dumont.

THE *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* opens this month with an article by Prof. Michaelis on "The Society of Dilettanti in London," giving an interest-

ing account of English connoisseurship from the time of Lord Arundel, our first great collector, and of the organisation and curious rules of the Dilettanti Club of which Horace Walpole wrote to his friend Mann that "the nominal qualification for a member was having been in Italy, but the real one was being drunk." Friedrich Pecht concludes his biographical sketch of Raffael Mengs; and Dr. J. P. Richter an historical study of the town of Ostia. An etching by W. Unger from a picture by P. Molyn in the Vienna gallery is not equal to Unger's usual work; nor can much be said for an original etching which serves as frontispiece.

## THE STAGE.

MR. IRVING AND MISS ELLEN TERRY AT THE LYCEUM.

THE commencement of the winter season at the Lyceum is invested with a special interest owing to the circumstance that this theatre, which has become so closely associated with the name of Mr. Irving, has now for the first time passed into the hands of that popular actor, who henceforth assumes the sole responsibility of management. No one who is anxious for the welfare of the acted drama will be likely to undervalue the services rendered by the late Mr. Bateman and those who have held the direction of the theatre since the decease of that gentleman. The Lyceum has not been identified exclusively with the poetical drama either old or modern—nor is it at all desirable that it should be—but it has at least been so conducted as to set at rest the disputed question whether there exists a sufficient public interested in entertainments of that class to afford due encouragement for worthy effort on the part of actors and managers. Improvement, however, in stage matters has been in recent times a somewhat slow process. Mr. Irving has been successful at least in spreading abroad a notion that actors ought to study the text of the authors they represent; though he has himself been guilty of not a few liberties taken with the plays of Shakspeare that have betokened more regard for the convenience of the stage-carpenter and the laborious scene-builder than reverence for the poet; and certain of his arrangements have—not without some show of reason—been charged with a desire to substitute for the subtle truth and beauty of the original the poorer and more obvious art of the melodramatic actor. Over and above this, the Bateman-Irving management have exhibited in ways which need not be here specifically referred to an almost cynical indifference to that paramount obligation of managers aspiring to a high character—namely, the duty of bestowing the utmost possible care and pains upon the general completeness and harmony of each performance.

Happily the day is now manifestly approaching when not only the "star" system, as it is called, will be generally discredited, but when our leading actors will cease to be so strangely oblivious of the fact that they have themselves a deep personal interest in this matter. The finest of conceivable acting may be deprived of its effect by the inefficient fulfilment of some minor part; and even the most dignified associations are, on the stage above all other places, liable to suffer irreparable injury from the presence of discordant elements. Of the change that is in progress in this respect we have at the Lyceum some substantial tokens. By inviting the co-operation of the greatest of living actresses, Mr. Irving has shown that he is not bent upon the unwise and self-deceiving object of endeavouring to shine alone in the eyes of his admirers; and, to do him justice, there is no evidence of there having ever been on his part any such intention. His company in general comprises, it is true, no performer, except the actress referred to, who can be said to be in any way distinguished; and it would not be very difficult to suggest how it might be strengthened even from

the present somewhat scanty choice of available talent. But for a manager who has as much influence and authority as Mr. Irving may justly assume to himself it is easy, when there is the will and the requisite judgment, to take care that there shall be at least no glaring errors of taste or displays of misdirected ambition. After all, what is wanted on our stage is not an unlimited supply of histrionic genius so much as an overruling authority, capable of reducing the whole representation to just proportions; of moderating, if need be, a piece of acting which apart from its absolute merits may be too strongly marked for the general tone of the performance, or, *vice versa*, suggesting a certain heightening of colour where desirable for a similar reason; and of generally insisting that the minor details shall be carefully rendered, and that all shall be brought within the limits of good taste. Such a manager we have in Mr. Hare; but his theatre is chiefly devoted to comedy. Mrs. Bancroft may also be credited with observing in the same conscientious spirit her own just though somewhat narrow standard of art. These conditions, however, have not hitherto been wholly fulfilled at the Lyceum, as it would be easy to show by citing examples, conspicuous and un conspicuous, of associates of Mr. Irving who have been permitted nightly to deliver passages of exquisite poetry with the accompaniment of some of the worst of the vices stigmatised in Hamlet's address to the players. All this is, however, now to be remedied; at least, so it may be hoped, if the management are not disheartened or lulled into indolent self-content by the well-meant but injudicious praises too often lavished by some public writers upon merits and demerits alike. Mr. Irving, like most men who strive to attain a lofty ideal, is presumptively often enough grieved at heart by partial failures and unforeseen shortcomings; and it is probable that no one could be more painfully conscious than he is of the fact that the extravagant and indiscriminate nature of the adulation that he has lately been accustomed to receive tends to rob his most successful exertions of their just reward and best encouragement.

But the hopeful signs which accompany the commencement of the new reign are happily not confined to the distribution of parts—which, indeed, is not entirely satisfactory, for it includes a stout and elderly Horatio exhibiting "a truant disposition" and a reluctance in the matter of "going back to school in Wittenberg." Mr. Irving has set to work to prepare a new version of *Hamlet* for acting purposes; and with this view he has with equal modesty and good sense associated with himself a gentleman who is not only a careful student of old dramatic literature but a worker who has devoted a special study to this particular play. It is not expected of actors, however distinguished, that they should be laboriously minute in the matter of old texts. As a rule actors who, like John Kemble, have shown any tendency to researches of this kind have reaped little but ridicule for their pains. Shakspeare criticism is a study in itself, demanding no small amount of leisure and patience; and the humble but sensible principle of the division of labour seems to require that those whose genius and inclination lead them to the difficult and exacting profession of the stage should be content in these matters with the labours of the best editors and commentators. Nor need they be ashamed to make use of all available aids to a comprehension of the true significance of scenes and passages. Mr. Irving's efforts in the way of Shakspeare criticism have been confined to two contributions to the *Nineteenth Century*, which cannot be said to have increased his claims to the respect of the public, for one of these was devoted to the absurd and, in its very nature, insoluble question of whether the "Third Murderer" in *Macbeth*, who has but one word to utter, is identical with a certain "attendant" who speaks but one line of an equally insignificant character; while the other

essay was occupied with an attempt to show that Ophelia was not cognisant of the "espials" to which her lover was subjected—though nothing could be clearer than the evidence to the contrary—and also to prove that Hamlet, in the scene referred to (Act III., scene i.), is from the first aware of these espials, and this in defiance of the text, and on no other ground than upon certain supposed peculiarities of the old Quartos which on reference to those authorities were found to have no existence in fact. Mr. Marshall, whose name is recognisable under the initials of the Preface of the Lyceum book, was not likely to lend his countenance to trifling of this kind. Any way, though Mr. Irving, paying decent respect to his own groundless theory, takes his eyes off his book (in spite of the plain direction of the ancient text) and glances at the retreating forms of the King and Queen, we find nothing of this in the new acting version—a circumstance which must almost of necessity be attributable to deference so far to some other authority. It would have been satisfactory if similar influences had resulted in the restoration of the text and order of lines at the close of the play scene. This, it is true, must have entailed the omission of that picturesque outburst the effect of which on the audience recalls some of the most famous of recorded triumphs of great actors in the past. No admirer of Mr. Irving would willingly part with this splendid incident, which is not melodramatic, for melodrama in the very tempest and whirlwind of its passion is always shallow and obvious—whereas this piece of acting, regarded in itself, is subtle, impressive, and touched with a fine imaginative colouring. But it is not Shakspeare, who, faithful to the spirit of his own creation, never represents Hamlet as violently disturbed over the triumphs of his own intellect, as he is again and again when communing within himself upon the treachery and meanness by which he is surrounded, or reproaching himself with his irresolute habit. Why, indeed, should he shout in sudden triumph over the demonstration of a truth of which in the depths of his speculative, over-refining, and habitually procrastinating nature there never had been any doubt but what was hypothetical, shadowy, and unreal? Certain it is that the Hamlet of the text does not exclaim, or spin, or drop upon the royal seat exhausted with a wild outburst, but, on the contrary, breaks into playful rhymes, and begs his bosom friend Horatio to tell him whether he does not deliver them well enough to afford hope of "a fellowship in a cry of players." Generally, however, this stage version is deserving of praise; for there are no attempts—at least no further attempts—to suppress lines or alter their order for the sake of "pictures" or "situations," as they are called.

The good judgment of Mr. Marshall is, perhaps, further discoverable in the restoration of the apostrophes to the Ghost as "old mole" and "Truepenny," though it is strange that Mr. Irving should have originally omitted these, which are among the very key-notes of Hamlet's condition of mind—the most conspicuous of the "wild and whirling words" which show that his reason was really disturbed, and that he was not merely feigning to be mad, as he more than once asserts or hints, but, as often happens under these conditions, was really stricken with some form of insanity. This is, I take it, Mr. Irving's view; and those who doubt its correctness must undertake the difficult task of explaining what need there was to "put an antic disposition on" with his two friends, to whom he actually confides in sworn confidence his intention of playing the madman. Mr. Irving is, perhaps, the first of recorded representatives of Hamlet who does not leap into Ophelia's grave and there carry on his angry, mocking dialogue with Laertes; and it is observable that the old-stage direction, "Leaps in after Laertes," which was probably only an inference, and certainly not a necessary inference, from the text on the part of the printer of the un-

authorised and grossly defective Quarto of 1603—for it nowhere else appears—is omitted in this book. Certainly it is hard to conceive that Laertes would not rush towards Hamlet at the first sound of his voice; and unquestionably the whole scene gains in dignity by this thoughtful emendation. In criticising this performance in the columns of the *Daily News*, writing after the fall of the curtain, and at the unpropitious hour of one in the morning, I have, unfortunately, said that the exquisitely touching scenes in which Ophelia's madness is displayed have been "considerably reduced." I should have said slightly reduced; and it should be added that the excisions made are for obvious reasons perfectly excusable. The final scene of the play now takes place in a hall of the palace, open on one side to the garden—or rather to the "orchard," for Mr. Marshall prefers to consider that the orchard was in that unusual degree of proximity to the palace, and that the king had been murdered in this particularly unsecluded spot. To this the chief objection is that it is contradicted by Hamlet's exclamation, "Let the door be locked." The scene is, however, unquestionably rendered more picturesque. The churchyard scene as now represented, or rather the notion of burial at nightfall, assuredly finds no warrant in the text; but it is exceedingly beautiful; and like praise may be accorded to the well-drilled movements and picturesque groupings of the personages and spectators. Mr. Marshall would have done well to abstain from challenging too close an examination of the grounds of this change by advancing, as he has done, reasons that are either fanciful in character or manifestably untenable.

What is most praiseworthy in this prepared version is the absence of any tampering with the order of scenes. Great set-scenes entail, of course, loss of time; probably not less than forty minutes altogether are thus sacrificed for reasons altogether unknown to the Elizabethan stage. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that ancient plays are perforce represented nowadays in a somewhat maimed condition. Altogether the excisions are very large, though not, perhaps, larger than in the old acting editions. Some passages that have long been banished from the stage are, however, restored—I trust not merely in deference to the desire of the stage-carpenter, though the step is obviously conducive to his comfort and convenience. As may be supposed, all references to young Fortinbras are gone; but, unhappily, this has entailed the omission of that very fine soliloquy (Act IV., sc. iv.) which adds some almost essential touches to the mental portrait of the young prince. It is curious that Signor Salvini, in his otherwise far from praiseworthy version, contrived to bring back this most important passage. If Mr. Irving could do the same he would add still further to the obligations he has laid upon friends of the drama. I must not omit to give credit to Mr. Irving and his coadjutor for their sound judgment in adopting in the first act the arrangements first introduced by Mr. Tom Taylor in a version prepared by him some time ago for performance at the Crystal Palace, by which the truth and beauty of the representation are greatly enhanced. On the whole, this is probably by far the most picturesque performance of *Hamlet* ever witnessed; and the scenic illustration is of that legitimate kind which excites and aids, without disturbing, the imagination of the spectator. There is really no more reason why plays should be produced with a Quakerish abstinence from appropriate decorations than why churches should be built in the plainest possible style; though the long intervals between acts are purchased, as we here see, at a somewhat heavy price.

Of Mr. Irving's performance there still remains something to be said, for criticism of significant details is really inexhaustible. Its merits and defects alike seem to arise from the actor's strong conviction of the unhinged condition of Hamlet's mind. That he is not merely feigning madness, but is

swayed by uncontrollable impulses, is the basis of this presentment of the character; and this gives undoubtedly much force and picturesqueness, and, what is more valuable, much subtle truth to numerous passages. Without this key the needlessly mocking spirit of his utterances to Ophelia, together with many other matters, cannot be explained. Attempts to show that he attacks her with cruel vehemence because he has discovered the "espial" by her father are answered by the fact that the supposed marked change of tone after the point at which it has been ingeniously, but not too ingeniously, suggested that Polonius accidentally reveals his presence, is fanciful.

Mr. Irving, to do him justice, has never countenanced, but, on the contrary, has by implication repudiated this view; and consistently with this there is in this scene a distinct increase of tenderness on his part, reluctantly yet fully revealed, which renders it infinitely more pathetic than it was wont to be; for who cannot feel that his harshness has here no worse object than that of turning her thoughts—vain task!—away from one whose life is by a cruel fate forfeit, as it were, to the accomplishment of an awful purpose? But unhappily Mr. Irving is almost entirely oblivious of the fact that Shakspeare's Hamlet has not lost those princely graces which Ophelia in her fond and partial, but clearly not wholly fanciful, estimate so beautifully enumerates. Such a man—so scholarly, so well-bred, so courteous, so accustomed as he must have been to have his own superiority, both social and intellectual, voluntarily conceded—could presumptively no more under an attack of cerebral excitement fall into the condition of the strange, angular, restless creature whom Mr. Irving depicts as constantly jerking the head upward by way of emphasising his lines, and alternately passing between a solemn delivery, approaching to a drawl, and a hurried utterance in a tone of commonplace familiarity, than an accomplished gentleman in his cups would be instantly transformed into the likeness of the most brutish of the rabble rout of Circe's followers. Scornful and even savage he undoubtedly is in the contemplation of the wickedness and meanness of others; and assuredly he is given to the utterance of a wild, unseemly, and not always decent kind of wit; but there is still habitual dignity of character and suavity of a noble and commanding kind. Hazlitt's observation, that he should be "the most amiable of misanthropes," is assuredly as well-founded as it is certain that Mr. Irving's occasional rather awkward displays of amiability are not of the kind that we are led to expect. Hamlet's enquiries about the troop of strolling players exhibit just that condescending curiosity and that intelligent interest which sit gracefully on the shoulders of princes, and win them golden opinions from the people, ever willing to acknowledge handsomely the virtues of exalted personages; but there is nothing in all this of slovenly carelessness. It is Mr. Irving's mode of relieving the habitual petulance and ill-manners in which he indulges by an ignoble sort of familiarity wholly devoid of grace or of any other association worthy to be admired. If standing to talk he has a habit of holding his visitor by the arm or the buttonhole while assuming a slightly stooping attitude. Thus he arrests and almost drags in the first player to listen to his instructions, which he delivers in a chatty, colloquial, hurried manner out of harmony with the essentially didactic character of that brief but comprehensive essay on the art of acting. And so determined is the actor that this scene shall bear less the air of an address to the actors on important topics than that of a few "good things" to be carelessly dropped into the ears of one of them, that he will by no means allow more than one player to be present—even this one being, as I have said, compelled (like the Ancient Mariner) to stand and hear—that the



text itself, which in every one of the old editions distinctly warns us that, not "a player," but players are present, is deliberately violated, even to falsifying the book. That the old petulance of manner was exaggerated and misplaced has, I suspect, occurred in some shape to Mr. Irving. He is now at least less rude to poor Polonius; though he is still "mightily displeased, I promise you"—as last-century folk would have said—when Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, though they would have played upon him, confess that they cannot play on the recorder. Yet here, as elsewhere, the very essence of the situation lies in the perfectly easy triumph he obtains. He plays, in brief, upon them; not they on him: and so far from showing violent resentment, he indulges only in careless banter. With Ophelia, notwithstanding his previous fine display of tenderness, he also works himself into a real, as manifestly distinguishable from a simulated, passion; talks to her of "your paintings too," and jigs, amblings, and lisps, as if she it was individually, poor lady, who had been guilty of all these enormities, although it is quite clear that Hamlet uses the word "your" simply as equivalent to "of that sex to which you belong;" while, to add emphasis to this misconception of the text, he actually pursues the terrified Ophelia with menacing gestures round the room. It is but an ill compensation for all this that Mr. Irving's Hamlet marks the esteem in which he holds Horatio by an effusive and almost fondling manner that is in nowise akin—and indeed is repugnant—to the spirit of the frank honest friendship and affection that he bears towards his chosen friend and comrade. The false emphasis from which Mr. Irving is never wholly free is perceptibly less; but it is still enough to frequently distress the ear of listeners. I might cite numerous instances; but one or two will serve. In the lines

"It cannot be

But I am pigeon-livered and lack gall,"

Mr. Irving emphasises neither the compound expression "pigeon-livered" nor the word "gall," but dwells heavily on the word "am," as if he were quoting the observation of some impertinent person which had long been rankling in his mind. So in the line

"That makes calamity of so long life"

the actor's voice rests so distinctly on the word "long" that he would seem to be contradicting some invisible person who had asserted that the influences referred to had a precisely opposite tendency; and again, in uttering the line of the soliloquy, after the departure of the players,

"He would drown the stage with tears,"

he dwells heavily on the word "drown," as if tears might but for this thoughtful precaution be supposed to burn. But all this is less annoying than his frequent habit of adopting a tone which strikes the ear as curiously out of accord with the thoughts or feelings expressed. These faults are the more to be regretted, because of the tendency of less practised actors to follow distinguished models. "Irvingisms" of this class are, indeed, already distinctly traceable in more than one quarter. Mr. Irving, if I may so speak without irreverence, may be regarded as the chosen instrument for raising the poetical drama from the degradation and discredit into which only lately it had hopelessly fallen; but it is greatly to be desired that he would set no example but what is worthy of imitation.

The part of Ophelia, in which it has been the lot of Miss Ellen Terry to make her first appearance before a Lyceum audience, is not, from the actor's point of view, a great part; but it is one in peculiar sympathy with that incomparable actress's most striking gifts. Its requisites are a natural grace of demeanour, a modest, unaffected manner, a sweet, open frankness; and with these qualities a refined tenderness and a rare power of pathetic expression. All these attributes Miss Terry possesses in no common degree; and besides

these she has the crowning advantage of a countenance singularly pleasing when at rest, and in changing not less quick to indicate fleeting shades of thought and feeling throughout the widest range. She is delightful in the indication of childlike innocence and guileless trustfulness, and she is not less empowered to touch the heart of the spectator by the expression of overwhelming sorrow. A more impressive gift still is her power of bringing to bear upon the mean and cruel and base looks and tones of almost terrible anger and aversion; but this is foreign to the part of Ophelia. All that this character seems capable of in the way of winning sweetness and of moving pathos it receives at her hands. She reveals to us, as it were for the first time, the simple beauty of the daughter's affectionate submission, and makes us feel more deeply than we have ever felt before the deep dejection of her spirit when her maiden dream of love suddenly vanishes and leaves her in the presence of misery and despair. The swift shade of pain and anxiety that passes over her features at the first token of her father's displeasure is very beautiful; as is her meek embarrassment and momentary pause at the word "touching;" her reluctance to add the name of "the Lord Hamlet;" and her frank but maidenly avowal of the belief that love has made him mad. Not less true, direct, and tender is her momentary lingering over the love-gifts which she comes to return; and most affecting are the indulgent tenderness and pity of her catalogue of the graces and accomplishments of her distracted lover, whose cruel words are still ringing in her ears. The closing scenes in which she appears were, at least in this first performance, wanting in something of that most pathetic suggestion—the condition of a disordered mind mercifully relieved from nearly all the bitterness of sorrow, by reason of the mere inability to dwell on any theme long enough to feel deeply all its significance. The careless gaiety over which the memory of past calamity passes only now and then, as the shadow of a cloud moving swiftly in a bright sky, was, it seemed, less to be noted than the real pain and grief of the sorrowful utterances thus preparing the spectator—so it was felt—rather for death by her own act in some momentary paroxysm of despair, than for that accidental, heedless, happy end, with all its childlike associations of gathering wild flowers, as related by the Queen in one of the loveliest passages in the play.

MOY THOMAS.

## MUSIC.

MR. CARL ROSA will commence his season of English Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday, January 27. Wagner's *Rienzi*, Guiraud's *Piccolino*, and Bizet's *Carmen* will be added to the *répertoire* in the course of the season, the two works first named being genuine novelties in this country. *Rienzi* is of little value as an illustration of the poet-composer's theories on the lyric drama; but it contains much beautiful music of the Meyerbeer school, and can scarcely fail to be received with favour. Guiraud's opera is remarkable for bright sparkling melody, not unminged with traces of tenderness. Some doubt may be felt as to whether the work will create its due effect on so large a stage as that of Her Majesty's, but otherwise Mr. Carl Rosa may be congratulated on his choice.

THE symphony in F by Hermann Goetz will be repeated by general desire at the next concert of Mme. Viard-Louis, January 21, when the tasteful ballet-music in M. Gounod's *Polyeucte* will be introduced to a London audience. The *Stabat Mater* of M. G. Salvayre, performed with much success at the Paris Conservatoire concerts, will be given later in the season.

THE fifth part of Mr. Grove's new *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, which has just appeared,

carries the work from "Ferrarese del Bene" to "Guitar." By far the most important article in this part is that by Mr. C. Hubert H. Parry on "Form." It extends over fourteen pages, and the subject is excellently (though necessarily not exhaustively) treated; the gradual development of the modern symphony from the older dances being very clearly traced. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley's article on "Fugue" is much less satisfactory, being unduly short, and of very little practical use to the student. The illustrations given are also singularly uncomfortable—to say the least of them. The author would, we think, find it difficult to justify such harsh progressions as some which he gives in the first example on page 568. Among excellent articles in this part may be named those on "Fingering," "Flageolet," "Flute," "Gluck," "Gounod," "Grétry," and "Grisi." The number as a whole may be pronounced equal in merit to those which have preceded it. We notice in passing that while biographical notices are given of three Glovers, the one who a generation since was probably the best-known, and certainly the most popular of all—Stephen Glover—is not even mentioned.

M. MASSENET, the composer of *Les Erinnyes* and *Le Roi de Lahore*, is at present at work upon a grand Italian opera entitled *Erodiade*.

HEINRICH PROCH, well known as a composer and teacher of singing, died at Vienna on the 18th ult., at the age of seventy years. Among the best-known of his pupils are Mme. Dustmann, Mme. Czillag, Mdme. Liebhart, and Mdme. Friedrich Materna.

A NEW "Stabat Mater," by Theodore Gouvy, was produced under the direction of the composer at the tenth Gewandhaus Concert at Leipzig on the 19th ult., and was favourably received.

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